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A

German Grammar,

BY

T. MATTHAY, M.R.C.P.

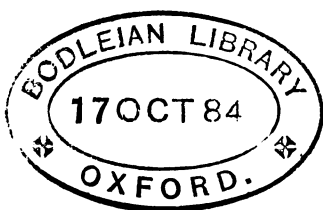
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P R E F A C E.

BEING anxious to render the study of my native language easy and attractive, and knowing that the majority of students dislike and neglect the Grammar, the proper comprehension of which is absolutely necessary for their successful progress, I have been induced to compose the present work, wherein I have endeavoured to avoid all those difficulties which render the task unpalatable, and to ar-

range its rules and exceptions with clearness and simplicity, and in such order as to be at once conveyed to the mind, and so make the the acquisition of the German Language a pleasing pastime.

T. MATTHAY.

40, MANOR STREET, CLAPHAM,

April 1st, 1862.

Grammar.

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I. The Alphabet.

English Handwriting Print

Pronunciation.

a		A a	ah	like a in father; it is made long by doubling it or joining h as: Aaf, eel; Bahh, path.
b		B b	beh	like the English b.
c		C c	tseh	like k before a, o, u, au and whenever it is pronounced as such in English. like ts before e, i, ä, ü, äu, eu and when in English it sounds like s.
d		D d	deh	like the English d.
e		E e	eh	like e in men. A double e is pronounced long. Eeße, soul; it is made long by the insertion of h: Ichren, to teach. Two e's which belong to different syllables are both pronounced heengen, to straiten.
f		F f	ef	like the English f in find.
g		G g	gai	like the English g in God.
h		H h	hah	like h in the English words have, hold. Between two vowels it is less strong: Mühe, trouble; and ending a word it has no sound at all, Schuh, shoe.
i		I i	ee	like ee in been; mir, to me.
j		J j	yot	like y in year: Jahr, year.
k		K k	kah	like the English k.

English	Handwriting	Print	Pronunciation.
l		ℓ l	el like the English l.
m		M m	em like the English m.
n		N n	en like the English n.
o		O o	oh like the English o in God. It is made long by doubling it or by inserting h. Moos, moss; Sohn, son.
p		P p	peh like the English p.
q		Q q	koo is never used without u and has the sound of k. Quelle, spring.
r		R r	err is pronounced with a greater force and shrillness than in English.
s		S s	fess like the English z.
t		T t	teh like the English t, but before ion like ts.
u		U u	ooh like oo in boot as: gut, good.
v		V v	fow like f.
w		W w	veh like v.
x		X x	iks like ks. Art, axe.
y		Y y	ipsilon like ee in English.
z		Z z	tset like ts. Zahl, number.
ch		Ch ch	like k at the beginning of words of Greek or Latin origin. Christ, Christian; and before s in simple and primitive words. Wachs, wax, wachsen, to grow; but in words borrowed from the French like the English sh; Charlotte, Chicane.

English	Handwriting	Print	Pronunciation.
sch		Sch sch	like sh, as: Schatz, treasure. When the letters do not belong to the same syllable, the final ß is used as: Gläschen, little glass.
th		Th th	like t.
ph		Ph ph	like f.
pf		Pf pf	} have sounds in which each letter is heard.
ps		Pf pf	
sz		ß	sounds sharp like the English s in son.

Pronunciation of the compound or modified vowels.

Handwriting	Print	Pronunciation.
	Ae ä	like a in fame, hare.
	Oe ö	like the French eu in jeune, peu.
	Ue ü	like the French u in flute.
	Ai ai	a little broader than i in kite.
	Ei ei	like y in my; mein, my.
	ie	like ee in bee.
	Au au	like ou in house, Haus.
	Eu eu	not quiet so broad as the English oi: Leute, people.
	Aeu äu	like oi in cloister: Häute, skins.

Obs. Vowels are long when preceding h in the same syllable and in general short before a double consonant.

The r which the English are very apt to pronounce after a final e, especially when the next word begins with a vowel, must be avoided as: ich geher aus instead of ich gehe aus. I go out.

III. The Declensions of Proper Nouns.

Masculine ending in			Feminine ending in			Masculine and Feminine ending in
a consonant take s in the Genitive	a vowel take s in the Genitive	el, er, en, den, take s in the Genitive	a consonant take s in the Genitive	e, take ns in the Genitive and n in the Dative	a vowel take s in the Genitive	s, ß, [ç], z, ð, þ, take en in the Genitive and en in the Dative
Singular.						
N. Karl	Otto	Peter	Abelheib	Marie	Clara	Kranz
G. Karl's	Otto's	Peter's	Abelheib's	Marie's	Clara's	Kranz's
D. Karl	Otto	Peter	Abelheib	Marie	Clara	Kranz
A. Karl	Otto	Peter	Abelheib	Marie	Clara	Kranz
Plural.						
take e in the Nom. Gen. and Acc. and in the Dative n.	take in all cases 'n	take in the Dative n	take in all cases en	take in all cases n	take in all cases 'n	take in the Nom. Gen. and Acc. e, and in the Dative en.
N. Karl'e	Otto'n	Peter	Abelheiden	Marie'n	Clara'n	Kranze
G. Karl'e	Otto'n	Peter	Abelheiden	Marie'n	Clara'n	Kranze
D. Karl'en	Otto'n	Peter'n	Abelheiden	Marie'n	Clara'n	Kranzen
A. Karl'e	Otto'n	Peter	Abelheiden	Marie'n	Clara'n	Kranze

Foreign Nouns ending in us, ins, is, as, do not change.

see Pag. 90. Remarks on the Declension of proper Nouns.

III. The Declension of Substantives.

I.	II.	III.	IV.
in the Singular unvaried in all cases; in the Plural n, or en	The Genitive, Dative and Accusative Sing. take n; the Plural in all cases n	The Genitive Singular s and the Dative Plural n	The Genitive Singular es and the Dative; the Nom. Gen. and Acc. Plural e and the Dat. en or ern.

Singular.

the woman;
Nom. die Frau
Gen. der Frau
Dat. der Frau
Acc. die Frau

the boy;
der Knabe
des Knaben
dem Knaben
den Knaben

the teacher;
der Lehrer
des Lehrers
dem Lehrer
den Lehrer

the horse.
das Pferd
des Pferdes
dem Pferde
das Pferd

Plural.

Nom. die Frauen
Gen. der Frauen
Dat. den Frauen
Acc. die Frauen

die Knaben
der Knaben
den Knaben
die Knaben

die Lehrer
der Lehrer
den Lehrern
die Lehrer

die Pferde
der Pferde
den Pferden
die Pferde

To this belong the Substantives which are Feminine, except mother and daughter. They are indeclinable in the Singular and add en to form the Plural or only n when the Noun terminates in el, e, er. Those ending in e have en in the Genitive and Dative case, when they are used with a preposition which governs the Genitive or Dative and without an article or pronoun.

vor Freuden.

Ehren halber.

The vowels a, o, u, in all monosyllables change in the Plural into ä, ö, ü.

To this belong the Substantives which are Masculine ending in e.

The following words have in the Genitive an additional s.

der Wille, the will;
der Friede, the peace;
der Funke, the spark;
der Gedanke, the thought;
der Glaube, the faith;
der Haufe, the crowd;
der Name, the name;
der Saame, the seed;
der Karpfe, the carp;
der Schade, the damage;

(das Herz, the heart, the Accusative of which is like the Nominative.)

see Observation *

To this belong the Substantives which are Masculine and Neuter ending in el, er, en, hen, sein, and the compounds ending in sein: das Dasein, the existence.

Diminutives are used to express the idea of littleness, fondness, ridicule and contempt. The Syllable chen is preferred, when the Substantive ends with a liquid l, m, n, r; and sein, when it terminates with a mute consonant or a vowel. Words ending in ch or g take also the syllable chen, but el is inserted for the sake of euphony. see Observation

**

To this belong the Substantives of Masc. and Neuter genders which are not included in the IInd and IIIrd Declension.

The e in the Genitive Singular is frequently omitted before s, when the utterance does not cause an unpleasant sound: des Königs; the e of the Dative Singular is often dropped: dem König and is never used when a substantive is preceded by a preposition without a pronoun or adjective mit Sturm, by storm; except if preceded by zu: zu Hause sein; to be at home. see Observation

* These Substantives lost their final e and belong to the II. Declension.

der Abbotat, the lawyer;	der Comet, the comet;
der Antagonist, the antagonist;	der Methodist, the Methodist;
der Astronom, the astronomer;	der Moor, the Moor;
der Bär, the bear;	der Monarch, the monarch;
der Baier, the Bavarian;	der Narr, the fool;
der Bauer, the peasant;	der Och, the ox;
der Barbar, the barbarian;	der Patient, the patient;
der Christ, the Christian;	der Patriarch, the patriarch;
der Consonant, the consonant;	der Philosoph, the philosopher;
der Demagog, the demagogue;	der Planet, the planet;
der Ducat, the ducat;	der Prälat, the prelate;
der Elephant, the elephant;	der Poet, the poet;
der Fürst, the prince;	der Prinz, the prince;
der Gesell, the companion;	der Protestant, the Protestant;
der Geograph, the geographer;	der Quadrat, the Quadrant;
der Graf, the count;	der Soldat, the soldier;
der Held, the hero;	der Student, the student;
der Herr, the master;	der Tartar, the Tartar;
der Hirt, the herdsman;	der Theolog, the theologian;
der Husar, the hussar;	der Thor, the fool;
der Idiot, the idiot;	der Tyrann, the tyrant;
der Jesuit, the Jesuit;	der Ungar, the Hungarian;
der Katholik, the Roman Catholic;	der Vorfahr, the ancestor;
der Klient, the client;	

** These Substantives belong to the III. Declension and take in the plural n.

der Pantoffel, the slipper;	der Stiefel, the boot;
der Gebatter, the godfather;	der Vetter, the cousin.
der Stachel, the sting;	

** These Substantives belong to the III. Declension and change the vowel a, o, u in the plural in to ä, ö, ü.

der Apfel, the apple;	der Laden, the shop; †)
der Acker, the field;	der Mangel, the want;
der Bruder, the brother;	der Mantel, the mantle;
der Faden, the thread;	der Nabel, the navel;
der Garten, the garden;	der Sattel, the saddle;
der Graben, the ditch;	der Schnabel, the beak;
der Hafen, the haven;	der Schwager, the brother in law;
der Hammel, the wether;	der Vater, the father;
der Handel, the affair, concern;	der Vogel, the bird.
das Kloster, the cloister;	

†) der Laden, the shutter, das die Laden.

*** These Substantives belong to the IV. Declension, and take e in the plural and change the vowels a, o, u into ä, ö, ü.

der Abt, the abbot;	der Arzt, the physician;
der Abdruck, the impression;	der Ast, the branch;
der Altar, the altar;	der Auftrag, the commission;
der Anfang, the beginning;	der Ausdruck, the expression;
der Antrag, the offer;	der Ausgang, the egress;

der Bach, the brook;
 der Brat, the brat;
 der Ball, the ball;
 der Band, the volume; †)
 der Bart, the beard;
 der Bauch, the belly;
 der Baum, the tree;
 das Bett, the bed;
 der Bischof, the bishop;
 der Block, the block;
 der Bock, the buck;
 der Brand, the firebrand;
 der Brauch, the custom;
 der Bruch, the rupture;
 der Busch, the shrub;
 der Canal, the canal;
 der Cardinal, the cardinal;
 der Choral, choral music;
 der Damm, the dam;
 der Dampf, the steam;
 der Darm, the gut;
 der Diebstahl, the theft;
 das Ding, the thing; ††)
 der Dunst, the vapour;
 der Einfluß, the influence;
 der Eingang, the entrance;
 der Einwurf, the objection;
 der Fall, the case;
 die Floh, the flea;
 der Fluch, the curse;
 der Flug, the flight;
 der Fluß, the river;
 der Frosch, the frog;
 der Fuchs, the fox;
 der Fund, the discovery;
 der Fuß, the foot;
 der Gang, the passage;
 der Gast, the guest;
 der Gebrauch, the custom;
 der Geruch, the smell;
 der Gesang, the song;
 das Gesicht, the sight; †††)
 der Grund, the ground;
 der Guß, the gush;
 der Hahn, the cock;
 der Hals, the neck;
 der Hof, the court;

das Horn, the horn; †)
 der Hut, the hat;
 der Kahn, the boat;
 der Kampf, the fight;
 der Kauf, the purchase;
 der Klang, the sound;
 der Klotz, the dumpling;
 der Klotz, the log;
 der Knopf, the button;
 der Koch, the cook;
 der Kopf, the head;
 der Korb, the basket;
 der Krampf, the cramp;
 der Kranz, the wreath;
 der Kropf, the crop;
 der Krug, the pitcher;
 der Kuß, the kiss;
 das Land, the land; ††)
 der Lauf, the career;
 der Markt, the market;
 der Marsch, the march;
 der Morast, the bog;
 der Napf, the basin;
 der Palast, the palace;
 der Paß, the passport;
 der Papst, the pope;
 der Pflug, the plough;
 der Platz, the place;
 der Probst, the provost;
 der Rang, the rank;
 der Rath, the counsellor;
 der Raum, the space;
 der Rausch, the inebriation;
 der Rock, the coat;
 der Rumpf, the rump;
 der Saal, the saloon;
 der Saft, the juice;
 der Sarg, the coffin;
 der Satz, the sentence;
 der Saum, the hem;
 der Schalk, the rogue;
 der Schatz, the treasure;
 der Schlag, the blow;
 der Schlauch, leather-bag;
 der Schlund, the throat;
 der Schmaus, the feast;
 der Schopf, the tuft;
 der Schrank, the wardrobe;
 das Stück, the piece; †††)

†) das Band, the bond; die Bänder, the chains; die Bänder, the ribbons.

††) die Dinger, when used of little children and animals.

†††) die Gesichte, the visions; die Gesichter, the faces.

†) die Hörner, different kinds of horn die Hörner, the horns.

††) die Länder, lands, countries in general; die Länder, individual countries.

†††) die Stücke, the fragments.

die Schürze, the apron;
 der Schuß, the shot;
 der Schwamm, the sponge;
 der Schwan, the swan;
 der Schwanf, the prank;
 der Schwanz, the tail;
 der Schwarm; the swarm;
 der Schwung, the swing;
 der Schwur, the oath;
 der Sohn, the son;
 der Spaß, the joke;
 der Spruch, the sentence;
 der Sprung, the leap;
 der Stab, the staff;
 der Stall, the stable;
 der Stamm, the stem;
 der Stand, the station;
 der Stod, the stick;
 der Storch, the stork;
 der Stoß, the push;
 der Strang, the string;
 der Strauch, the shrub;
 der Strom, the stream;
 der Strumpf, the stocking;
 der Stuhl, the chair;
 der Sturm, the storm;
 der Sturz, the fall, ruin;
 der Sumpf, the bog;
 der Tanz, the dance;
 der Thurm, the steeple;

der Ton, the sound;
 der Topf, the pot;
 der Trank, the drink;
 der Traum, the dream;
 der Trog, the trough;
 der Triumph, the triumph;
 der Umstand, the circumstance;
 der Vogt, the governor;
 der Vorhang, the curtain;
 der Vorrath, the store;
 der Vorschlag, the proposal;
 der Vorschuß, the advance of money;
 der Vorwand, the pretext;
 der Wall, the wall;
 der Weinstock, the vine;
 der Wolf, the wolf;
 das Wort, the word; †)
 der Wunsch, the wish;
 der Wurf, the cast;
 der Zahn, the tooth;
 der Zaum, the bridle;
 der Zaun, the hedge;
 der Zoll, the tax;
 der Zopf, the tail;
 der Zug, the procession;
 der Zustand, the condition;
 der Zwang, the compulsion.

†) die Worte, words in general forming a sentence; die Wörter, single words of the dictionary.

*** These Substantives belong to the IV. declension, form the plural in er and change the vowels a, o, u into ä, ö, ü.

Masculine:

Bösewicht, villain;	Leib, body;	Rand, edge;
der Geist, the spirit;	Mann, man;	Vormund, guardian;
der Gott, a heathen idol;	Ort, place;	Wald, forest;
		Wurm, worm.

Neuter:

das Amt, the office;	Feld, field;	Haus, house;
Augenlid, eye-lid;	Geld, money;	Holz, wood;
Bad, bath;	Gemach, apartment;	Horn, horn;
Band, ribbon;	Gemüth, mind;	Hospital, hospital;
Bild, picture;	Gespens, spectre;	Huhn, fowl;
Blatt, leaf;	Geschlecht, sex;	Kalb, calf;
Brett, board;	Gesicht, face;	Kind, child;
Buch, book;	Glas, glass;	Kleid, garment;
Dach, roof;	Glied, limb;	Korn, grain;
Dorf, village;	Grab, grave;	Kraut, herb;
Ei, egg;	Gras, grass;	Lamm, lamb;
Fach, department;	Gut, estate;	Land, land;
Faß, cask;	Haupt, head;	Licht, light;

Lied, song;	Regiment, regiment;	Thal, valley;
Loch, hole;	Schild, the sign of a	Volk, nation;
Maul, mouth, gab;	house;	Wams, jacket;
Nest, nest;	Schloß, lock, castle;	Weib, wife;
Pfand, pledge;	Schwerdt, sword;	Wort, word;
Rad, wheel;	Spital, hospital;	

and all those which end in thum: Reichthum, riches.

*** The Plural of these Substantives is:

Landmann, farmer; Landleute; Landsmann, fellow country man; Landleute.
Hauptmann, captain; Hauptleute. Kaufmann, merchant; Kaufleute.

Leute, people, is used to express human beings in the most indefinite way, without distinguishing either the species, for which purpose Menschen is used, or the sex, which is denoted by Männer.

Eheleute, married people; Ehemänner, married men.

These Substantives have no the plural number.

die Ankunft, arrival;	die Pracht, splendour;
der Ansehen, appearance;	der Rath, advice;
das Ansehen, authority;	der Raub, spoil;
der Argwohn, suspicion;	der Sand, sand;
die Asche, ashes;	der Schein, appearance;
der Beginn, beginning;	der Schmuck, ornament;
das Bestreben, the endeavour;	der Segen, the blessing;
der Bund, alliance;	der Strand, strand;
der Dank, thanks;	der Streit, dispute;
der Druck, oppression;	der Sturz, reproach;
die Ehre, honour;	der Tausch, exchange;
das Einkommen, revenue;	der Tod, death;
das Entzücken, rapture;	der Trost, consolation;
das Elend, misery;	das Unrecht, injustice;
der Empfang, receipt;	das Unglück, misfortune;
die Flucht, flight;	der Unterricht, instruction;
die Furcht, fear;	der Urlaub, furlough;
das Glück, fortune;	der Verdacht, suspicion;
die Gnade, mercy;	das Vergehen, fault;
der Gram, grief;	das Vergnügen, pleasure;
der Hader, dispute;	das Verlangen, wish;
der Jammer, misery;	der Verdruss, vexation;
der Kummer, affliction;	der Verstand, understanding;
das Leben, life;	die Vorsicht, precaution;
die Liebe, love;	der Wahn, fancy;
das Lob, praise;	der Zank, quarrel;
der Lohn, reward;	der Zwang, constraint;
der Mund, mouth;	der Zwist, dispute.
der Mord, murder;	

These Substantives admit the plural number; they express the concrete idea:

das Bestreben	} die Bestrebungen.
die Bestrebung	
der Bund	} die Bündnisse.
das Bündniß	

der Dank	}	die Dankfagungen.
die Dankfagung		
der Druck	}	die Bedrückungen.
die Bedrückung		
die Ehre	}	die Ehrenbezeigungen.
die Ehrenbezeigung		
der Kummer	}	die Bekümmerniffe.
die Bekümmerniß		
das Lob	}	die Lobeserhebungen.
die Lobeserhebung		
der Lohn	}	die Belohnungen.
die Belohnung		
der Mord	}	die Mordthaten.
die Mordthat		
der Rath, council; die Rathsverfammlungen.		
der Rath, advice; die Rathschläge.		
der Segen, blessing; die Segnungen.		
der Streit	}	die Streitigkeiten.
die Streitigkeit		
der Tausch	}	die Austauschungen.
die Austauschung		
der Tod	}	die Todesfälle.
der Todesfall		
der Trost	}	die Tröstungen.
die Tröstung		
das Unglück	}	die Unglücksfälle.
der Unglücksfall		
das Vergehen	}	die Vergehungen.
die Vergehung		
das Vergnügen	}	die Vergnügungen.
die Vergnügung		
die Vorſicht, die Vorſichtsmaßregeln.		
der Zank	}	die Zänkereien.
die Zänkerei		
der Zwift	}	die Zwiftigkeiten.
die Zwiftigkeit		

These names of plants do not admit the plural number:

der Flachs, flax;	der Klee, clover;
die Gerſte, barley;	der Kohl, cabbage; †)
der Hafer, oats;	das Unkraut, weeds;
der Hanf, hemp;	der Weizen, wheat.
der Hopf, hops;	
der Knoblauch, garlick;	†) Cabbages in the plural Kohlköpfe.

Most of those Substantives which include the idea of weight, measure, or number, do not admit the plural, when used as such:

das Buch, a quire;	das Faß, the cask;
das Bünd, the bundle;	das Glas, the glass;
der Centner, the hundred weight;	der Grad, the degree;
das Duzend, the dozen;	das Klafter, the fathom;

das Mal, mole, mark;	das Pfund, the pound;
das Maß, the pot, quart;	das Schock, three score;
der Mann, the man;	das Stück, the piece;
die Mark, the mark;	das Zoll, the inch;
das Paar, the pair;	der Fuß, the foot.

Example: fünf hundert Mann Reiterei, five hundred cavalry.

do. zweimal, dreimal, twice, three times.

do. zwei Glas Bier, two glasses of beer.

Exceptions.

die Elle, the yard.	Fünf Ellen Leinwand, five yards of linen.
die Flasche, the bottle.	Drei Flaschen Bier, three bottles of beer.
die Meile, the mile.	Zwanzig Meilen, twenty miles.
die Tonne, the tun.	Zwei Tonnen Seife, two tuns of soap.
die Tasse, the cup.	Vier Tassen Thee, four cups of tea.
die Unze, the ounce.	Zwei Unzen Pfeffer, two ounces of pepper.

and those which express a measure of time; die Stunde, the hour;
die Minute, the minute.

These Substantives are not used in the singular:

die Beinkleider, trousers;	die Kosten, Unkosten, expense;
die Brieffschaften, papers, letters;	die Leute, people;
die Einkünfte, the revenue;	die Mäfern, Rötheln, the measles;
die Eltern, the parents;	die Mollen, whey;
die Fasten, Lent;	Ostern, Easter;
die Ferien, vacation, holidays;	Pfingsten, Whitsuntide;
die Fußstapfen, the footsteps;	die Ränke, intrigues;
die Gebrüder, the brothers;	die Schranken, bounds;
die Gefälle, the rents;	die Sporteln, fees;
die Geschwister, the brothers & sisters;	die Trümmer, the ruins;
die Gliedmaßen, the limbs;	die Truppen, the troops;
die Hefen, yeasts;	Weihnachten, Christmas.

IV. Gender of Substantives.

1. Masculine are:

- a) The substantives which denote a male by **nature**, by **condition** or **occupation**:

der Sohn, the son;	der Schuhmacher, the shoemaker.
der Hirt, the shepherd;	

- b) The names of the **winds**, **seasons**, **months**, **days** and **precious stones**:

der Nordwind, the northwind;	der Sonntag, Sunday;
der Frühling, the spring;	der Diamant, diamond.
der Januar, January;	

- c) The substantives ending in **all, ing, m**, and the names of instruments ending in **er**:

der Ball, the ball;

der Sperling, the sparrow;

der Helm, the helmet;

der Hammer, the hammer.

Exceptions.

das Metall, the metal;

das Ding, the thing;

das Messing, the brass;

die Leiter, the ladder;

die Leier, the lyre;

das Messer, the knife;

das Ruder, the rudder.

2. Feminine are:

- a) The Substantives which denote a female by **nature**, by **condition** or **occupation**:

die Tochter, the daughter;

die Hirtin, the shepherdess;

die Magd, the servant.

- b) The Substantives of more than one syllable ending in **ei, heit, leit, schaft, ung, ath, uth, niß**, and monosyllables in **ucht, uft**:

die Verrätherci, treachery;

die Gesundheit, health;

die Heiligkeit, sanctity;

die Freundschaft, friendship;

die Hoffnung, hope;

die Heimath, native land;

die Armuth, poverty;

die Kenntniß, knowledge;

die Bucht, bay;

die Ankunft, arrival.

- c) The names of **trees, fruits and flowers** ending in **c**:

die Fichte, the pine;

die Kirschc, the cherry;

die Rose, the rose.

Exceptions.

das Frauenzimmer, the woman;

das Mädchen, the girl;

das Weib, the woman;

das Petschaft, the seal;

der Wermuth, wormwood;

der Bismuth, bismuth;

das Geschrei, the clamour;

das Bildniß, the image;

das Verhältniß, the proportion;

das Bedürfniß, the want;

das Gleichniß, the comparison;

das Bündniß, the alliance;

das Bekenntniß, the confession;

das Zeugniß, the witness;

das Hinderniß, the obstacle;

das Ereigniß, the event;

das Begräbniß, the burial.

3. Neuter are:

- a) The names of **metals, countries, places** and the **letters of the alphabet**:

das Eisen, iron;

Frankreich, France;

Düsseldorf, Dusseldorf;

das A, das B, the a, the b.

- b) Those ending in **thum, sal, sel**:

Christenthum, Christianity; Schicksal, fate; Räthsel, riddle.

- c) The **diminutives** ending in **chen** and **lein**:

das Söhnchen, the little son;

das Knäblein, the little boy.

d) Those that begin with the syllable *ge*:

das Gebirge, the range of mountains; das Gedächtniß, the memory.

e) **All words taken substantively:**

das Gehen, the going; das Ja, the yes; das Nein, the no.

Exceptions.

der Stahl, steel;	der Gedanke, the thought;
der Zink, zinc;	der Geruch, the odour;
der Lombeck, pinchbeck;	der Gebrauch, custom;
die Platina, platina;	der Gehorsam, obedience;
die Schweiz, Switzerland;	der Gewinn, profit;
die Pfalz, Palatine;	der Gesang, singing;
die Lausitz, Lusatia;	die Gestalt, figure;
der Irrthum, the error;	die Gefahr, danger;
der Reichthum, the riches;	die Geduld, patience.
and all the names of countries ending in <i>ei</i> : die Türkei &c.	

Compound Substantives take the gender of their last component:

das Rathhaus, the town-house from, der Rath, the council and das Haus, the house.
 der Birnbaum, the pear-tree from, die Birne, the pear and der Baum, the tree.

Exceptions.

die Anmuth, pleasantness;	die Langmuth, forbearance;
der Abscheu, the abhorrence;	die Sanftmuth, meekness;
die Antwort, the answer;	die Schwermuth, melancholy;
die Demuth, humility;	der Verhaft, custody;
die Großmuth, generosity;	die Wehmuth, melancholy.
die Kleinmuth, pusillanimity;	

In some words the gender marks a difference of signification:

der Band, the binding of a book, a volume;	das Band, a ribband, ligament, bond, union.
der Bauer, the peasant;	das Bauer, the bird-cage.
der Bulle, the male of a cow;	die Bulle, a letter published by the pope.
der Bund, a covenant, league;	das Bund, a sheaf, bundle.
der Chor, the chorus;	das Chor, the choir.
der Erbe, the heir;	das Erbe, the inheritance.
der Gehalt, the contents;	das Gehalt, the salary.
der Geißel, the hostage;	die Geißel, the scourge.
der Harz, the Hercynian forest;	das Harz, the resin.
der Heide, the pagan;	die Heide, the heath.
der Kiefer, the jaw of a fish;	die Kiefer, a sort of fir.
der Kunde, the customer;	die Kunde, knowledge.
der Leiter, the guide;	die Leiter, the ladder.

der Lohn, the reward;
 die Mandel, the almond;
 der Mangel, the want;
 die Mark, the mark, boundary;
 der Marsch, the march;
 der Reis, the rice;
 der Schild, the shield;
 der See, the lake;
 der Sprosse, the shoot, sprout;
 der Stift, a piece of wire;

der Theil, a part of the whole;
 der Thor, the fool;
 der Verdienst, the profit of labor;
 der Zoll, the toll;

das Lohn, the wages.
 das Mandel, a number of 15.
 die Mangel, the mangle.
 das Mark, the marrow.
 die Marsch, the marsh, fen.
 das Reis, a twig.
 das Schild, the sign of a house.
 die See, the sea.
 die Sprosse, the step of a ladder.
 das Stift, an ecclesiastical establishment.

das Theil, the share, portion.
 das Thor, the gate.
 das Verdienst, the merit.
 das Zoll, the inch.

inn denotes the sex, when the masculine constitutes the names of the species:

der Löwe, the lion;

die Löwin, the lioness.

er or ich when the feminine constitutes the name of the species:

die Katze, the cat;
 die Gans, the goose;

der Kater, the tom-cat.
 der Gänserich, the gander.

The characteristic terms for birds as well as for the quadruped are:

der Hahn, the cock;
 das Männchen, the male;

die Henne, the hen.
 das Weibchen, the female.

V. The Declension of Articles and of Adjectives.

N.	Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.		Plural.		Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.	
	adj.		adj.		adj.		adj.		adj.		adj.		adj.	
G.	der	e	die	e	das	e	die	n	ein	r	eine	e	ein	s
D.	des	n	der	n	des	n	der	n	eines	n	einer	n	eines	n
A.	dem	n	der	n	dem	n	den	n	einem	n	einer	n	einem	n
	den	n	die	e	das	e	die	n	einen	n	eine	e	ein	s

Like the definite article are declined:

Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.	
dieſer		dieſe		dieſes	this
jener		jene		jenes	that
jeder		jede		jedes	every
welcher		welche		welches	which
unſer		unſere		unſer	our
euer, ihr		euer, ihre		euer, ihr	your
ſolcher		ſolche		ſolches	ſuch

ſee Page 90. Declenſion of Articles.

Like the indefinite article are declined:

Masculine.		Feminine.		Neuter.	
mein		meine		mein	my
dein		deine		dein	thy
ſein		ſeine		ſein	his
ſein		ſeine		ſein	no

ſee Page. 90.
the indefinite article.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	Plural.
the good father. N. der gute Vater G. des guten Vaters D. dem guten Vater A. den guten Vater. a Good father. N. ein guter Vater G. eines guten Vaters D. einem guten Vater A. einen guten Vater. good father. N. guter Vater G. gutes Vaters D. gutem Vater A. guten Vater.	the good mother. die gute Mutter der guten Mutter der guten Mutter die gute Mutter. a good mother. eine gute Mutter einer guten Mutter einer guten Mutter eine gute Mutter. good mother. gute Mutter guter Mutter guter Mutter gute Mutter.	the good child. das gute Kind des guten Kindes dem guten Kinde das gute Kind. a good child. ein gutes Kind eines guten Kindes einem guten Kinde ein gutes Kind. good child. gutes Kind gutes Kindes gutem Kinde gutes Kind.	the good children. die guten Kinder der guten Kinder den guten Kindern die guten Kinder.

Whenever the adjective is not preceded by any article, pronoun or numeral, the termination of the articles are affixed to the adjective. see pag. 91. the adjective.

These adjectives are never used in an attribute sense before a substantive; they are invariable:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| abhoß, averse;
angst, anxious;
angekündigt, pledged by promise;
bereit, ready;
feind, hostile;
gar, done, boiled enough | eingebeut, mindful;
uneingebeut, unmindful;
getroß, of good cheer;
genüßig, aware;
gram, bearing animosity;
habhaft, in possession of; | irre, wrong, astray;
künd, known;
leid, distressing;
noth, needful;
nütze, useful;
quitt, rid of; | theilhaftig, participating;
verpflicht, having forfeited.
<i>Example:</i> Sein Freund ist immer bereit, ihm zu helfen; <i>not:</i> er ist ein ihm zu helfen bereiter Freund, his friend is always ready to help (assist) him. |
|--|---|--|---|

The following syllables are used to form adjectives from Substantives:

bar, en, ern, icht, ig, isch, haft, lich, sam:

bar,	danfbar, grateful; from der Dank, thankfulness.
en,	metallen, made of metal; „metallic“ from das Metall, metal.
ern,	elfenbeinern, made of ivory; from das Elfenbein, ivory.
icht,	harzicht, resinous; from der Harz, resin.
ig,	salzig, saline; from das Salz, salt.
isch,	diebisch, thievish; from der Dieb, the thief.
haft,	schmerzhaft, painful; from der Schmerz, pain, grief.
lich,	monatlich, monthly; from der Monat, month.
sam,	tugendfam, virtuous; from die Tugend, virtue.

isch is also used to form adjectives from the names of nations, towns and persons.

isch,	{	Französisch, from der Franzose, the Frenchman.
		Rölnisch, from Rölln, Cologne.
		Wallensteinisch, from Wallenstein, Wallenstein.

The syllable lich is used to form adjectives from the roots of verbs:

gebräuchlich, usual; from brauch, the root of the verb gebrauchen, to use.
zerbrechlich, breakable; from zerbrech, the root of the verb zerbrechen, to break.

VI. The Comparison of Adjectives.

The **comparative** is formed by adding *er* to the positive (r only when the positive already ends in *e*). the **superlative**, by adding *st* (est when the superlative cannot be pronounced without the *e*).

Positive.	Com- parative.	Superlative.
reich, rich;	reicher;	reichst;
enge, narrow;	enger;	engst;
mild, mild;	milder;	mildest;
ein reich Mann, a rich man;	ein reicherer Mann;	ein reichster Mann;
der reiche Mann, the rich man;	der reichere Mann;	der reichste Mann;
reicher Mann, rich man;	reicherer Mann;	reichster Mann.

The vowels *a*, *o*, *u* change into *ä*, *ö*, *ü* in the Comparative and Superlative.

alt, old;	älter;	ältest;
groß, big, large;	größer;	größt;
jung, young;	jünger;	jüngst;
eine alte Frau, an old woman;	eine ältere Frau;	eine älteste Frau;
die alte Frau, the old woman;	die ältere Frau;	die älteste Frau;
alte Frau, old woman;	ältere Frau;	älteste Frau;
ein großes Haus, a large house;	ein größeres Haus;	ein größtes Haus;
das große Haus, the large house;	das größere Haus;	das größte Haus;
großes Haus, large house;	größeres Haus;	größtes Haus.

Exceptions.

blaß, pale;	knapp, tight;	fatt, satisfied;
bunt, variegated;	lahm, lame;	schlaff, loose, lax;
fade, insipid;	laß, tired;	schlanf, slender;
fahl, fallow;	lofe, loose;	schroff, rugged, steep;
falfch, false;	matt, wearied;	starr, stiff;
flach, flat;	morſch, rotten;	ſtolz, proud;
fröh, joyful;	nackt, naked;	ſtraff, tight, stiff;
gerade, straight;	platt, flat;	ſtumm, blunt;
glatt, smooth;	plump, clumsy;	toß, made;
hoß, kind, lovely;	roh, raw;	voß, full;
hohl, hollow;	rund, round;	zahm, tame.
faß, bald;	ſacht, slow, gentle;	
farg, stingy;	ſanft, gentle;	
Ex. das blaße Mädchen;	das blaßere Mädchen;	das blaßeſte Mädchen;
the pale girl;	the paler girl;	the palest girl.

and those which are formed by the addition of syllables
ig, lich, haft, ſam, bar:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
danfbar, grateful;	danfbarer;	danfbarſt;
ſchuldig, guilty;	ſchuldiger;	ſchuldigſt;
der danfbare Mann;	der danfbarere Mann;	der danfbarſte Mann.

Adjectives ending in el, er, en, generally lose the e before
I, n, r in the comparative.

edel, noble;	edler;	edelſt;
der edele Mann;	der edlere Mann;	der edelſte Mann.

Adjectives compared irregularly:

gut, good;	better;	beſt, am beſten;
hoch, high;	höher;	höchſt;
nahe, near;	näher;	nächſt;
viel, much;	mehr;	meiſt } am meiſten;
		am mehrſten;
wenig, little;	{ weniger;	wenigſt, am wenigſten;
	{ minder;	mindeſt, am mindeſten.

The Compound Form

which is obtained for the **comparative** by putting *mehr*, more; and for the **superlative** by putting *am mehrſten* or *am meiſten*, most; before the positive, is used:

a) In the comparative, just as in English, when two different qualities of the same object are compared with one another:
dieſe Milch iſt mehr ſauer als ſüß, this milk is more sour than sweet.

b) In the comparative and superlative of comparison in the following adjectives:

abhöß, averse;	bereit, ready;
angſt, anxious;	feind, hostile;
anheißig, pledged by promise;	gar, done, boiled enough;

eingedenk, mindful;	kund, known;
uneingedenk, unmindful;	leid, distressing;
getroßt, of good cheer;	noth, needful;
gewärtig, aware;	nütze, useful;
gram, bearing animosity;	quitt, rid of;
habhaft, in possession of;	theilhaftig, participating;
irre, wrong, astray;	verlustig, having forfeited.
mehr abhölz, more averse; am mehrsten or am meisten abhölz, most averse.	

VII. The Numerals.

1. The Cardinal Numbers.

1, ein; *	15, fünfzehn;	60, sechszig;
2, zwei; **	16, sechzehn;	70, siebenzig;
3, drei;	17, siebenzehn;	80, achtzig;
4, vier;	18, achtzehn;	90, neunzig;
5, fünf;	19, neunzehn;	100, hundert;
6, sechs;	20, zwanzig;	101, hundert und ein; ***
7, sieben;	21, ein und zwanzig;	102, hundert und zwei;
8, acht;	22, zwei und zwanzig;	200, zweihundert;
9, neun;	23, drei und zwanzig;	1000, tausend; ****
10, zehn;	24, vier und zwanzig;	2000, zweitausend;
11, elf;	25, fünf und zwanzig;	10000, zehntausend;
12, zwölf;	30, dreißig;	1000000, eine Million;
13, dreizehn;	40, vierzig;	1859, ein tausend acht hun-
14, vierzehn;	50, fünfzig;	dert und neun und fünfzig.

*
**

} see Page 91. The cardinal numbers.

2. The Ordinal Numbers.

are declined like adjectives and are formed by adding *te* or *ste* to the cardinal numbers.

1 th , der erste;	11 th , der elfte;
2 nd , der zweite;	12 th , der zwölfte;
3 rd , der dritte;	20 th , der zwanzigste;
4 th , der vierte;	21 th , der ein und zwanzigste;
5 th , der fünfte;	30 th , der dreißigste;
6 th , der sechste;	50 th , der fünfzigste;
7 th , der siebente;	100 th , der hundertste;
8 th , der achte;	101 th , der hundert und erste;
9 th , der neunte;	300 th , der zweihundertste;
10 th , der zehnte;	1000 th , der tausendste.

Ordinal numbers used with proper names of reigning princes, stand after the names: Friedrich Wilhelm der fünfte, Frederick William the fifth.

The other = der, die or das andere; the other day = neulich; another cup of coffee = noch eine Tasse Kaffee; a different cup = eine andere Tasse.

From wie viel, how much, one formes der, die, das wie vielste; den wie vielsten des Monats haben wir? what day of the month is it? es ist heute der 11^{te} Juli 1858, it is to day the 11th of July 1858.

3. The Distinctives

are not declined and are formed by adding ns to the ordinal numbers:

erstens, firstly;	viertens, fourthly;
zweitens, secondly;	fünftens, fifthly;
drittens, thirdly;	sechstens, sixthly.

4. The Multiplicatives. *

are declined like adjectives and formed by adding fach to the cardinals:

einfach, simple; zweifach, twofold; dreifach, threefold.

5. The Reiteratives.

are not declined and are formed by adding mal to the cardinals; but adding ig to mal they are declined like adjectives:

zweimal, twice;	dreimal, three times;
einmal, once;	ein dreimaliger Besuch.

6. The Variatives. **

are not declined and are formed by adding erlei to the cardinals:

einerlei, of one kind; zweierlei, of two kinds; dreierlei, of three kinds.

7. The Dimidiatives.

are not declined and are formed by adding halb to the ordinals:

anderthalb or zweithalb, one and a half;
dritthalb, two and a half;
viertthalb, three and a half.

8. The Fractionals.

are neuter Substantives and declined according to the III. Declension and formed by adding Theil or only I to the ordinals:

das Zweitel or halb or die Hälfte, the half;
das Drittel, the third part;
das Viertel, the fourth part;
das Fünftel, the fifth part;

9. The Partitives.

einzel, one and one;
je zwei und zwei, two at a time;
je drei und drei, three at a time;
or zwei und zwei, two and two;
drei und drei, three and three;
paarweise, by pairs; by couples; two and two;
dutzendweise, by the dozen, by dozens.

* They are also formed by adding fältig: einfältig (generally used for stupid). Other compounds are formed of cardinal numbers and Substantives:

dreieckig, triangular; from die Ecke, the corner.

vierpfündig, of four pounds weight; from das Pfund, the pound.

** einerlei signifies also of the same one.

It is the same to me = es ist mir einerlei.

14. The indefinite Numerals of quantity.

etwas, something; }
 nichts, nothing; } are not declined.

gan, whole; }
 halb, half; } are not declined before

names of countries and places of the neuter gender, when neither article, nor pronoun precedes:

gan England, all England;
 halb London, the half of London;
 das ganze Stück, the whole piece;
 ein halbes Pfund, a half pound.

15. The indefinite Numerals of number and quantity. *

aller	{	all;	genug, enough;
alle			kein, no, not any;
alles			sämtlich
viel, much;	{	all, whole;	gesamt
wenig, little;			lauter, nothing, but, mere;
mehr, more;			

either	is rendered by	einer von Beiden;
neither	" "	keiner von Beiden;
anybody	" "	Jedermann;
anything	" "	alles;
anywhere	" "	{ überall;
everywhere	" "	
any one	" "	{ irgend Jemand;
some one	" "	
anywhere	" "	{ irgendwo;
some where	" "	
at any time	" "	{ zu irgend einer Zeit.
at some time	" "	

* see Page 92 the indefinite Numerals of number and quantity.

VIII. The Pronouns.*

1. Personal Pronouns.

<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

Singular.

N. ich	thou;	er	he;	ſie	she;	es	it.
G. meiner	of thee;	ſeiner	of him;	ihrer	of her;	ſeiner	of it.
D. mir	to thee;	ihm (ſich)	to him;	ih	to her;	ihm (ſich)	to it.
A. mich	thee;	ihn (ſich)	him;	ſie	her;	es (ſich)	it.

Plural.

N. wir	you;	ſie	they.
G. unſer	of you;	ihrer	of them.
D. unſ	to you;	ihnen	to them.
A. unſ	you;	ſie	them.

* see Page 92 the personal Pronouns.

2. Possessive Pronouns.**

Singular.

Masc. my	thy	his	her	its.
Fem. mein	bein	ſein	ihr	ſein.
Neut. mein	beine	ſeine	ihre	ſeine.
	bein	ſein	ihr	ſein.

Plural.

Masc. our	your	their.
Fem. unſer	euer	ihr.
Neut. unſere	euer	ihre.
	euer	ihr.

** see Page 93 Possessive Pronouns.

3. The Demonstrative Pronouns. ***

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	Plural.
dieſer, jener, der, derjenige, derſelbe, ſolcher,	dieſe, jene, die, diejenige, dieſelbe, ſolche,	dieſes, this; jenes, that; daß, that; daßjenige, that; daſſelbe, the ſame; ſolches, ſuch;	dieſe, jene, die, diejenigen, dieſelben, ſolche,

dieſer, jener, ſolcher are declined like the **definite article**.

Each component of *derjenige*, *derſelbe* is declined, the former like the definite article, the latter like an adjective.

N. <i>derjenige</i> ,	<i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>daßjenige</i> ,	<i>diejenigen</i> ,
G. <i>deßjenigen</i> ,	<i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>deßjenigen</i> ,	<i>derjenigen</i> ,
D. <i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>denjenigen</i> ,
A. <i>denjenigen</i> ,	<i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>daßjenige</i> ,	<i>diejenigen</i> .

der, die, daß is declined:

N. <i>der</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>daß</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,
G. <i>deß</i> or <i>deſſen</i> or <i>deß</i> ,	<i>der</i> or <i>deren</i> ,	<i>deß</i> or <i>deſſen</i> or <i>deß</i> ,	<i>der</i> , <i>derer</i> or <i>deren</i> ,
D. <i>dem</i> ,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>dem</i> ,	<i>den</i> or <i>denen</i> ,
A. <i>den</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>daß</i> ,	<i>die</i> .

4. The Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.

The definite relative and interrogative Pronoun referring to persons and inanimate objects, is declined: ****

N. <i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	<i>welche</i> , who, which,
G. <i>welcheß</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welcheß</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,
D. <i>welchem</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	<i>welchen</i> ,
A. <i>welchen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	<i>welche</i> .

Instead of *welcher*, *welche*, *welcheß*, the demonstrative *der*, *die*, *daß* is frequently used:

N. <i>der</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>daß</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,
G. <i>deſſen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,	<i>deſſen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,
D. <i>dem</i> ,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>dem</i> ,	<i>denen</i> ,
A. <i>den</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>daß</i> ,	<i>die</i> .

The indefinite relative and interrogative pronouns *wer*, applied to persons and *waß* applied to inanimate objects, are declined:

Masculine and Feminine:

N. <i>wer</i> , who, he who, whoever;	<i>waß</i> , what;
G. <i>wefſen</i> , whose;	<i>wefſen</i> , (von <i>waß</i>), of what;
D. <i>wem</i> , to whom;	<i>wem</i> , to, for or from what;
A. <i>wen</i> , whom;	<i>waß</i> , what. *****

*** see Page 94 the Demonstrative Pronouns.

**** see Page 95 the relative and interrogative Pronoun.

***** see Page 95 the relative and interrogative Pronoun.

***** see Page 95 the indefinite relative and interrogative Pronouns *wer*, *waß*.

IX. The Verbs.

* The termination of the persons of the Present and Imperfect are:

Indicative.			Subjunctive.
Present.			
Singular.			
1. e,	e,	e,	e,
2. eſt,	eſt,	ſt,	eſt,
3. et,	t,	t,	e.
Plural.			
1. en,	en,	en,	en,
2. et,	et or t,	et or t,	et,
3. en,	en,	en,	en.
Imperfect.			
Singular.			
1. ete,	te,	te,	ete,
2. eteſt,	teſt,	teſt,	eteſt,
3. ete,	te,	te,	ete.
Plural.			
1. eten,	ten,	ten,	eten,
2. etet,	tet,	tet,	etet,
3. eten,	ten,	ten,	eten.

If the termination of the root of the verb is b, t, then the verb in the 2nd person Singular eſt, the 3rd et.

If the termination of the root of the verb is ſ, ſſ, ſ, ſch, ſ, ſ, then the verb has in the 2nd person Singular eſt, in the 3rd t.

If the termination of the root of the verb is not b, t, ſ, ſſ, ſ, ſch, ſ, ſ, then the verb has in the 2nd person Singular eſt, in the 3rd t.

If the termination of the root of the verb is b, or t, then the verb has in the 2nd person Singular eſt, in the 3rd et.

If the termination of the root of the verb is ſ, ff, ſſ, ſch, ʒ, ʒ, then the verb has in the 2nd person Singular eſt, in the 3rd t.

If the termination of the root of the verb is not b, t, ſ, ff, ſſ, ſch, ʒ, ʒ, then the verb has in the 2nd person Singular eſt, in the 3rd t.

The roots of the verbs are found by leaving out the termination n or en.

* The e before the ſt or t of the indicative and imperative moods and the participle past is generally omitted, if this does not render the pronunciation difficult.

The perfect, pluperfect and future tenses are formed by means of auxiliary verbs.

The past participle of simple verbs is formed by the addition of the initial ge and the final et or t: gebetet, prayed, in compound verbs ge is put after the particle: angebetet, adored, worshipped.

Derivative verbs only take the final t or et: verbeſſert, corrected.

The preposition ʒu which generally precedes the infinitive is put in compound verbs, between the particle and the verb: ich wünſchte er wiſſte ſeine Zeit beſſer anzuwenden, I wish he knew how to employ his time better.

Imperative.

Singular.

2. e,
3. e.

Plural.

1. en,
2. et or t,
3. en.

Infinitive

always en.

Participles.

Pres. enb.

Pret. et or t.

Present.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Example:
to pray,
bet - en.

to travel,
reis - en.

to praise,
lob - en.

ich bete,
du betest,
er betet,
wir beten,
ihr betet,
sie beten.

ich reise,
du reisehest,
er reist,
wir reisen,
ihr reiset,
sie reisen.

ich lobe,
du lobest,
er lobt,
wir loben,
ihr lobt,
sie loben.

ich bete,
du betest,
er bete,
wir beten,
ihr betet,
sie beten.

Imperfect.

ich betete,
du betetest,
er betete,
wir beteten,
ihr betetet,
sie beteten.

ich reisehe,
du reiseheest,
er reisehe,
wir reisehen,
ihr reisehet,
sie reisehen.

ich lobete,
du lobetest,
er lobete,
wir lobeten,
ihr lobetet,
sie lobeten.

ich lobete,
du lobetest,
er lobete,
wir lobeten,
ihr lobetet,
sie lobeten.

Imperative.

Singular.

2. bete du,
3. bete er.

reise,
reise.

lobe,
lobe.

Plural.

1. beten wir,
2. betet ihr,
3. beten sie.

reisen,
reist,
reisen.

loben,
lobet,
loben.

Participles.

betenb,
gebetet.

reisenb,
gereist.

lobenb,
gelobt.

2. Auxiliary Verbs.

a. Haben, to have.

Indicative.

ich habe, I have;
du hast, thou hast;
er hat, he has;
sie hat, she has;
es hat, it has;
man hat, one has;
wir haben, we have;
ihr habt, ye have;
Sie haben, you have;
sie haben, they have.

Present.

Subjunctive.

ich habe, I may have;
du habest,
er habe,
sie habe,
es habe,
man habe,
wir haben,
ihr habet,
Sie haben,
sie haben.

Imperfect.

ich hatte, I had;
du hattest, thou hadst;
er hatte, he had;
sie hatte, she had;
es hatte, it had;
man hatte, one had;
wir hatten, we had;
ihr hättet, ye had;
Sie hatten, you had;
sie hatten, they had.

ich hätte, I might have;
du hättest,
er hätte,
sie hätte,
es hätte,
man hätte,
wir hätten,
ihr hättet,
Sie hätten,
sie hätten.

Perfect.

ich habe gehabt, I have had;
du hast gehabt, thou hast had;
&c.

ich habe gehabt, I may have had;
du habest gehabt, thou mayst have had;
&c.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gehabt, I had had;
du hattest gehabt, thou hadst had.

ich hätte gehabt, I might have had;
du hättest gehabt, thou mightst have had.

First Future.

ich werde haben, I shall have;
du wirst haben, thou wilt have;
er wird haben, he will have;
wir werden haben, we shall have;
ihr werdet haben, ye will have;
Sie werden haben, you will have;
sie werden haben, they will have.

ich werde haben, I shall have;
du werdest haben,
er werde haben,
wir werden haben,
ihr werdet haben,
Sie werden haben,
sie werden haben.

Second Future.

ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had;
du wirst gehabt haben, thou wilt have had;
&c.

ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had;
du werdest gehabt haben, thou wilt have had;
&c.

First Conditional.

ich würde haben, I should have;
 du würdest haben, thou wouldst have;
 er würde haben, he would have;
 wir würden haben, we would have;
 ihr würdet haben, ye would have;
 Sie würden haben, you would have;
 sie würden haben, they would have.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gehabt haben, I should have had;
 du würdest gehabt haben, thou wouldst have had;
 er würde gehabt haben, he would have had;
 wir würden gehabt haben, we would have had;
 ihr würdet gehabt haben, ye would have had;
 Sie würden gehabt haben, you would have had;
 sie würden gehabt haben, they would have had.

Imperative.

habe or habe Du, have or have thou;
 habe er or laßt ihn haben, let him have;
 habe sie or laßt sie haben, let her have;
 habe man, let people have;
 haben wir or laßt uns haben, let us have;
 habet or habet ihr, have ye;
 haben Sie, have or have you;
 haben sie or laßt sie haben, let them have.

Infinitive: haben, to have;
Present Participle: habend, havin;
Past Participle: gehabt, had.

haben requires the accusative case after it:

Ich habe einen Vogel, I have a bird.

Conjugated with **haben** are

all Transitive verbs see Pages 31 and 52;
 some Intransitive verbs see Page 53;
 the Reflective verbs see Page 54;
 the Impersonal verbs see Page 56;
 see the Compound verbs Page 57.

b. **sein**, to be.

requires the Nominative case after it. *

Indicative.

Present.

Subjunctive.

ich bin, I am;
 du bist, thou art;
 er ist, he is;
 sie ist, she is;
 es ist, it is;
 man ist, one is;
 wir sind, we are;
 ihr seid, ye are;
 Sie sind, you are;
 sie sind, they are.

ich sei, I may be;
 du seiest,
 er sei,
 sie sei,
 es sei,
 man sei,
 wir seien,
 ihr seiet,
 Sie seien,
 sie seien.

Indicative.

Imperfect.

Subjunctive.

ich war, I was;
 du warst, thou wast;
 er war, he was;
 sie war, she was;

ich wäre, I might be;
 du wärest,
 er wäre,
 sie wäre,

es war, it was;
man war, one was;
wir waren, we were;
ihr waret, ye were;
Sie waren, you were;
sie waren, they were.

es wäre,
man wäre,
wir wären,
ihr wäret,
Sie wären,
sie wären.

Perfect.

ich bin gewesen, I have been;
du bist gewesen, thou hast been;
&c.

ich sei gewesen, I may have been;
du seist gewesen, thou mayst have
been;
&c.

Pluperfect.

ich war gewesen, I had been;
du warst gewesen, thou hadst been;
&c.

ich wäre gewesen, I might have been;
du wärest gewesen, thou mightst
have been;
&c.

First Future.

ich werde sein, I shall be;
du wirst sein, thou wilt be;
er wird sein, he will be;
wir werden sein, we shall be;
ihr werdet sein, ye will be;
Sie werden sein, you will be;
sie werden sein, they will be.

ich werde sein, I shall be;
du werdest sein,
er werde sein,
wir werden sein,
ihr werdet sein,
Sie werden sein,
sie werden sein.

Second Future.

ich werde gewesen sein, I shall have
been;
du wirst gewesen sein, thou wilt have
been;
&c.

ich werde gewesen sein, I shall
have been;
du werdest gewesen sein,
&c.

First Conditional.

ich würde sein, I should be;
du würdest sein, thou wouldst be;
&c.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gewesen sein, I should
have been;
du würdest gewesen sein, thou
wouldst have been;
&c.

Imperative.

sei or sei Du, be or be thou;
sei er or laßt ihn sein, let him be;
sei sie or laßt sie sein, let her be;
sei man, let people be;
seien wir or laßt uns sein, let us be;
seid or seid Ihr, be or be ye;
sein Sie, be or be you;
sein sie or laßt sie sein, let them be.

Infinitive: sein, to be;
Present Participle: seiend, being;
Past Participle: gewesen, been.

Pluperfect.

ich war geworden, I had become; &c.	ich wäre geworden, I might have become. &c.
--	--

First Future.

ich werde werden, I shall become; &c.	ich werde werden, I shall become; &c.
--	--

Second Future.

ich werde geworden sein, I shall have become; &c.	ich werde geworden sein, I shall have become; &c.
--	--

First Conditional.

ich würde werden, I should become; &c.

Second Conditional.

ich würde geworden sein, I should have become; &c.

Imperative.

werde or werde Du, become or become thou;
werde er or laßt ihn werden, let him become;
werde sie or laßt sie werden, let her become;
werde man, let people become;
werden wir or laßt uns werden, let us become;
werdet or werdet Ihr, become or become ye;
werden Sie, become or become you;
werden sie or laßt sie werden, let them become.

* ich werde ein Kaufmann, I become a merchant.

Werden, serves to form the future and conditional tenses of the active voice: ich werde trinken, I shall drink; and all the tenses of the passive voice: ich werde geliebt, I am loved.

Observation. The past Participle of werden is geworden, when it expresses a state or action, and it is not an auxiliary verb, as: er ist Kaufmann geworden, he has become a merchant, but when werden is used as an auxiliary for the formation of the passive verb, the participle is worden: sie ist geliebt worden, she has been loved.

3. Regular Verbs.

Transitive verbs have an **active** and a **passive voice**, and express an action that passes over to an object:

Active voice.

Passive voice.

ich lobe das Kind, I praise the child. ich werde gelobt, I am praised.

The perfect and pluperfect of all **transitive** verbs are formed by haben.

Conjugation of the Regular Verb. *

a. Active voice.

Infinitive: loben, to praise;

Present participle: lobend, praising;

Past participle: gelobet (gelobt), praised.

Indicative.

Present.

Subjunctive.

ich lobe, I praise; I am praising;
[I do praise;
du lobst, thou praisest;
er lobt, he praises;
sie lobt, she praises;
es lobt, it praises;
man lobt, one praises;
wir loben, we praise;
ihr lobet, ye praise;
Sie loben, you praise;
sie loben, they praise.

ich lobe, I may praise;
du lobest, thou mayest praise;
er lobe, he may praise;
sie lobe, she may praise;
es lobe, it may praise;
man lobe, one may praise;
wir loben, we may praise;
ihr lobet, ye may praise;
Sie loben, you may praise;
sie loben, they may praise.

Imperfect.

ich lobte, I praised; I was praising;
[I did praise;
du lobtest, thou praisedst;
er lobte, he praised;
sie lobte, she praised;
es lobte, it praised;
man lobte, one praised;
wir lobten, we praised;
ihr lobtet, ye praised;
Sie lobten, you praised;
sie lobten, they praised.

ich lobete, I might praise;
du lobetest, thou mightst praise;
er lobete, he might praise;
sie lobete, she might praised;
es lobete, it might praise;
man lobete, one might praise;
wir lobeten, we might praise;
ihr lobetet, ye might praise;
Sie lobeten, you might praise;
sie lobeten, they might praise.

Perfect.

ich habe gelobt, I have praised;
&c.

ich habe gelobt, I may have praised;
&c.

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gelobt, I had praised;
&c.

ich hätte gelobt, I might have praised;
&c.

First Future.

ich werde loben, I shall praise;
&c.

ich werde loben, I shall praise;
&c.

Second Future.

ich werde gelobt haben, I shall have
praised;
&c.

ich werde gelobt haben, I shall have
praised;
&c.

First Conditional.

ich würde loben, I should praise;
&c.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gelobt haben, I should
have praised;
&c.

Imperative.

lobe or lobe Du, praise or praise thou;
lobe er or laß ihn loben, let him praise;
lobe man, let people praise;
lobe sie or laß sie loben, let her praise;
loben wir or laßt uns loben, let us praise;

lobet or lobet Ihr, praise or praise ye;
 loben Sie, praise or praise you:
 loben sie or laßt sie loben, let them praise.

Active verbs require the object in the accusative case:

Ich lobe den Knaben, I praise the boy.

The passive voice is formed of the past participle and the auxiliary verb werden:

dieses Mädchen wird angekleidet (passive) this girl is being dressed;
 dieses Mädchen ist angekleidet (neuter) because, the girl is dressed.

b. Passive voice.

Indicative.

Present.

Subjunctive:

ich werde gelobt, I am praised: | ich werde gelobt, I may be praised.

Imperfect.

ich wurde gelobt, I was praised; | ich würde gelobt, I might be praised

Perfect.

ich bin gelobt worden, I have been praised; | ich sei gelobt worden, I may have been praised;

Pluperfect.

ich war gelobt worden, I had been praised; | ich wäre gelobt worden, I might have been praised.

First Future.

ich werde gelobt werden, I shall be praised; | ich werde gelobt werden, I shall be praised.

Second Future.

ich werde gelobt worden sein, I shall have been praised; | ich werde gelobt worden sein, I shall have been praised.

First Conditional.

Second Conditional.

ich würde gelobt werden, I should be praised; | ich würde gelobt worden sein, I should have been praised.

Imperative.

werde (du) gelobt, be (thou) praised;
 werde er gelobt, let him be praised;
 werden wir gelobt, let us be praised;
 werdet (Ihr) gelobt, be (ye) praised;
 werden (Sie) gelobt, be (you) praised;
 werden sie gelobt, let them be praised.

Infinitive: gelobt werden, to be praised;

Pres. part.: gelobt werdend;

Past part.: gelobt werden.

4. Auxiliary Verbs of Moods.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) ich mag, I may; | e) ich darf, I dare; |
| b) ich will, I will; | f) ich muß, I must; |
| c) ich soll, I shall, ought or am to; | g) ich lasse, I let. |
| d) ich kann, I can; | |

a) Infinitive: mögen; *
Past part.: gemocht.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich mag, I may;	ich möge,	
	du magst,	du mögest,	
	er mag,	er möge,	
	sie, es, man mag,	sie, es, man möge,	
	wir mögen,	wir mögen,	
	Ihr möget,	Ihr möget,	
	Sie mögen,	Sie mögen,	
	sie mögen,	sie mögen,	
Imp.	ich möchte,	ich möchte,	
Perf.	ich habe gemocht,	ich habe gemocht,	
Pluperf.	ich hatte gemocht,	ich hätte gemocht,	
1 st Fut.	ich werde mögen,	ich werde mögen,	
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gemocht haben,	ich werde gemocht haben,	
	1 st Condit. ich würde mögen,		
	2 nd Condit. ich würde gemocht haben.		

* Mögen, has in the present tense the value of **may, will** and **let**; in the perfect of **might** and **would**. The imperfect subjunctive is equivalent to **should, would, might** and **ought**, and likewise to the following:

ich möchte wissen,	{	I want to know;
		I wish to know;
		I had better know;
		I should like to know.

In these locutions **much** is rendered by **wohl** or **gern**:

ich möchte wohl (gern) wissen, I should like much to know.

b) Infinitive: wollen, to will, to wish; *
Past part.: gewollt.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich will, I will, I am willing;	ich wolle,	
	du willst,	du wollest,	
	er will,	er wolle,	
	sie, es, man will,	sie, es, man wolle,	
	wir wollen,	wir wollen,	
	Ihr wollet (wollt),	Ihr wollet,	
	Sie wollen,	Sie wollen,	
	sie wollen,	sie wollen,	
Imp.	ich wollte,	ich wollte,	
Perf.	ich habe gewollt,	ich habe gewollt,	
Pluperf.	ich hatte gewollt,	ich hätte gewollt,	
1 st Fut.	ich werde wollen,	ich werde wollen,	
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gewollt haben,	ich werde gewollt haben,	

1st Condit. ich würde wollen,
2nd Condit. ich würde gewollt haben.

* Besides these meanings, it expresses to mean, to like, to want, and to avoid ambiguity, is used instead of werden in forming the future and conditional of other verbs. When used in this way, the imperfect of wollen is rendered by should or would. In the phrase will you have a glass of wine? and similar locutions, the verb have is usually dropped: Wollen Sie ein Glas Wein? The signification of the verb to mean is expressed either by wollen alone, was wollen Sie? what do you mean? or conjointly with sagen; ich will sagen, I mean. Ich will Sie besuchen, I come to pay you a visit; ich wollte Sie besuchen, I went to pay you a visit, are likewise idiomatic usages of wollen.

c) Infinitive: sollen; *
Past part.: gesollt.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich soll, I shall, I ought, du sollst, [I am to, er soll, sie, es, man soll, wir sollen, Ihr sollt (sollt), Sie sollen, sie sollen,	ich solle, du sollest, er solle, sie, es, man solle, wir sollen, Ihr sollt, Sie sollen, sie sollen, ich sollte, ich habe gesollt, ich hätte gesollt, ich werde sollen, ich werde gesollt haben,	ich solle, du sollest, er solle, sie, es, man solle, wir sollen, Ihr sollt, Sie sollen, sie sollen, ich sollte, ich habe gesollt, ich hätte gesollt, ich werde sollen, ich werde gesollt haben,
Imp.	ich sollte,	ich sollte,	ich sollte,
Perf.	ich habe gesollt,	ich habe gesollt,	ich habe gesollt,
Pluperf.	ich hatte gesollt,	ich hätte gesollt,	ich hätte gesollt,
1 st Fut.	ich werde sollen,	ich werde sollen,	ich werde sollen,
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gesollt haben,	ich werde gesollt haben,	ich werde gesollt haben,
		1 st Condit. ich würde sollen, 2 nd Condit. ich würde gesollt haben.	

* Sollen signifies:

1. To be obliged by moral necessity, enforced by the command or will of another: Du sollst Deinen Nächsten lieben, thou shalt love thy neighbour; ich soll es thun, I shall do it;
2. Duty: ich sollte es thun, I ought to do it;
3. To be admitted, to be supposed:
Du sollst es nicht gethan haben, I admit that thou didst not do it.
4. To be said, reported:
er soll ein kluger Mann sein, he is said to be a learned man.
5. The imperfect is used to express: (a) a condition of a definite act or event, and a positive assertion dependent on the fulfilment of the condition:
wenn er gehen sollte, so will ich es Ihnen sagen, If he should go, I will tell you so. (b) a question implying either surprise or doubt:
sollte er das gethan haben? can he have done that?
6. Sollen is often used elliptically, an infinitive being understood:
(a) thun, to do: was soll er? what is he to do?

(b) heißen, to mean: was sollen diese Worte? what is the meaning of these words?

(c) dienen, to serve: wozu diese Thränen? what purpose do these tears serve?

I shall do it must be translated ich werde es thun; because I cannot give a command to myself.

I am to do it must be translated ich soll es thun; a command.

Shall I do it? must be translated soll ich es thun? I ask whether another person will give the command.

I ought to do it must be translated ich sollte es thun; ought is not the present, but the imperfect of I owe.

Remember that **I shall** must be the future, and that **he shall** cannot be the future.

d) Infinitive: können, to be able, *

Past part.: gekonnt.

Indicative.

Present.

Subjunctive.

	ich kann, I can, I am able;	du kannst,	ich könne,
	er kann,	er könne,	du könntest,
	sie, es, man kann,	sie, es, man könne,	er könnte,
	wir können,	wir können,	sie, es, man könnte,
	Ihr könnet (könnt),	Ihr könnet,	wir könnten,
	Sie können,	Sie können,	Ihr könntet,
	sie können,	sie können,	Sie könntet,
Imp.	ich konnte,	ich könnte,	sie könnten,
Perf.	ich habe gekonnt,	ich habe gekonnt,	ich könnte,
Pluperf.	ich hatte gekonnt,	ich hätte gekonnt,	ich könnte,
1 st Fut.	ich werde können,	ich werde können,	ich könnte,
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gekonnt haben,	ich werde gekonnt haben,	ich könnte,

1st Condit. ich würde können,

2nd Condit. ich würde gekonnt haben.

* Können denotes:

1. Physical and moral possibility:

ich kann schreiben, I can write; ich habe gestern nicht schreiben können, I have not been able to write yesterday;

2. A possible contingency:

Ihre Schwestern können mich heute erwarten, your sisters may expect me to day;

3. It is used elliptically, an infinitive being understood:

(a) thun, to do: wir können nicht immer was wir wollen, we cannot do always what we wish;

(b) sagen, to say: das Mädchen hat ihre Aufgabe nicht gekonnt, the girl has not been able to say her lesson;

(c) lesen, sprechen, verstehen, to read, speak, understand: sie kann Französisch, she knows French.

- e) Infinitive: dürfen, to be allowed, to dare; *
Past part.: gedurft.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich darf, I am allowed, du darfst, [I dare; er darf, sie, es, man darf, wir dürfen, Ihr dürft, (dürft), Sie dürfen, sie dürfen,	ich dürfe, du dürdest, er dürfe, sie, es, man dürfe, wir dürfen, Ihr dürft, Sie dürfen, sie dürfen,	
Imperf.	ich durfte,	ich dürfte,	
Perf.	ich habe gedurft,	ich habe gedurft,	
Pluperf.	ich hatte gedurft,	ich hätte gedurft,	
1 st Fut.	ich werde dürfen,	ich werde dürfen,	
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gedurft haben,	ich werde gedurft haben,	
	1 st Condit. ich würde dürfen,	1 st Condit. ich würde dürfen,	
	2 nd Condit. ich würde gedurft haben.	2 nd Condit. ich würde gedurft haben.	

* Dürfen signifies:

1. To dare, to venture:
ich darf ihr die Wahrheit sagen, I venture to speak the truth to her;
2. To be allowed, not to be restrained:
darf ich es wissen? may I know it? ich habe es nicht hören dürfen, I have not been allowed to hear it;
3. The subjunctive mood of the imperfect denotes, a probable contingency, and may be translated by might, may, need, should, would:
es dürfte vielleicht wahr sein, it might perhaps be true;
4. It is used elliptically:
ich darf nicht, I am not allowed.

- f) Infinitive: müssen, to be obliged; *
Past part.: gemusst.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich muß, I must, I am du mußt, [obliged; er muß, sie, es, man muß, wir müssen, Ihr müßt (müßt), Sie müssen, sie müssen,	ich müsse, du müssest, er müsse, sie, es, man müsse, wir müssen, Ihr müßet, Sie müssen, sie müssen,	
Imperf.	ich mußte,	ich müßte,	
Perf.	ich habe gemußt,	ich habe gemußt,	
Pluperf.	ich hatte gemußt,	ich hätte gemußt,	
1 st Fut.	ich werde müssen,	ich werde müssen,	
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gemußt haben,	ich werde gemußt haben,	
	1 st Condit. ich würde müssen,		
	2 nd Condit. ich würde gemußt haben.		

* *Müssen* has nearly the same signification as the English **must** and is sometimes translated by **cannot but, could not but**:
 ich mußte ihr die Wahrheit sagen, I could not but tell her the truth.

g) Infinitive: lassen; *
 Past part.: gelassen.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich lasse, I let, I make, du lässest, [I order; er läßt, sie, es, man läßt, wir lassen, Ihr lasset, Sie lassen, sie lassen,	ich lasse, du lassest, er lasse, sie, es, man lasse, wir lassen, Ihr lasset, Sie lassen, sie lassen, ich ließe, ich habe gelassen, ich hätte gelassen, ich werde lassen, ich werde gelassen haben,	ich lasse, du lassest, er lasse, sie, es, man lasse, wir lassen, Ihr lasset, Sie lassen, sie lassen, ich ließe, ich habe gelassen, ich hätte gelassen, ich werde lassen, ich werde gelassen haben,
Imperf.	ich ließ,	ich ließe,	
Perf.	ich habe gelassen,	ich habe gelassen,	
Pluperf.	ich hatte gelassen,	ich hätte gelassen,	
1 st Fut.	ich werde lassen,	ich werde lassen,	
2 nd Fut.	ich werde gelassen haben,	ich werde gelassen haben,	
	1 st Condit. ich würde lassen, 2 nd Condit. ich würde gelassen haben.		

* *Lassen* signifies:

1. to let, to suffer:
ich lasse ihn laufen, I let him go (run away);
2. to make:
laß ihn doch erst seine Section lernen, pray, make him first learn his lesson;
3. to leave:
ich lasse es bleiben, I leave that alone;
4. to let go:
ich lasse Sie nicht, ohne mich zu bezahlen, I do not let you go, without paying me;
5. to cause, to get, to order, always with the infinitive of the active, although the signification be passive:
Mein Vater hat den Dieb arretiren lassen, my father has ordered the thief to be imprisoned;
6. With the reflective pronoun for the third person, sich, it is to be rendered by **may, is to be**:
darüber ließe sich vieles denken, of that much might be thought.

With the syllables, ent, er, ver, zer, be, ge, miß, en, ein, ern, bern, igen, iren, ver, one forms verbs, from nouns and adjectives:

Example:

entheiligen, to profane;	frachen, to crack;
erfrischen, to refresh;	handeln, to handle, treat;
versteinern, to petrify;	jammern, to lament;
zerbrechen, to break (to pieces);	wandern, to wander, to travel;
beseidigen, to offend;	sich verständigen, to come to an under-
geloben, to promise, to vow;	buchstabiren, to spell; [standing;
mißbrauchen, to abuse;	verkleinern, to diminish, to lessen.

5. Irregular Verbs.

Class I.

Includes the irregular verbs which change their radical vowel into o long or o short.

a) o long.				b) o short.			
Present.	Imperf.	Past Part.	Present.	Imperf.	Past Part.	Present.	Imperf.
schießen, to shove,	schob	geschoben;	schießen, to shoot,	schoß	geschossen;		
biegen, to bend,	bog	gebogen;	gießen, to pour,	goß	gegossen;		
fliegen, to fly,	flog	geflogen;	genießen, to enjoy,	genoß	genossen;		
wiegen, to weigh,	wog	gewogen;	schließen, to shut,	schoß	geschlossen;		
fristen, to freeze,	fror	gefroren;	verbießen, to be angry,	verbroß	verbroßen;		
verlieren, to lose,	verlor	verloren;	sprießen, to spout out,	sproß	gesprossen;		
bieten, to offer,	bot	geboten;	triechen, to crawl,	trach	getrochen;		
fliehen, to flee,	floh	geflohen;	triechen, to scent,	trach	getrochen;		
ziehen, to draw,	zog	gezogen;	sieden, to boil,	sott	gekottet;		
scheren, to shear,	schor	geschoren;	schnitten, to fight,	schnitt	geschnitten;		
schwören, to swear,	schwor	geschworen;	flechten, to braid,	flecht	geflechten;		
sangen, to suck,	sog	gesogen;	quellen, to spring,	quoll	gequollen;		
lügen, to lie,	log	gelogen;	schwellen, to swell,	schwell	geschwellen;		
betrügen, to deceive,	betrog	betrogen.	saufen, to drink,	söff	gesoffen.		

Observation. Most of these verbs have ie for their radical vowel. The verbs sieden and aufsen double the final consonant to make o short.

Class II.

The second class contains all the verbs which change the radical vowel into i short or into ie long.

a) i short.			
Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.	
pfiffen, to whistle,	pfiff	gepfiffen;	
greifen, to seize,	griff	gegriffen;	
schleifen, to whet,	schliff	geschliffen;	
beißen, to bite,	biß	gebißen;	
reißen, to tear,	riß	gerißen;	
schleißen, to split,	schliff	geschliffen;	
schmeißen, to throw,	schmiß	geschmissen;	
gleichen, to be like,	glich	geglichen;	
schleichen, to slink,	schlich	geschlichen;	
streichen, to stroke,	strich	gestrichen;	
weichen, to yield,	wich	gewichen;	
reiten, to ride,	ritt	geritten;	
schreiten, to stride,	schritt	geschritten;	
streiten, to dispute,	stritt	gestritten;	
leiden, to suffer,	litt	gelitten;	
schneiden, to cut,	schnitt	geschnitten.	

b) ie long.			
Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.	
bleiben, to remain,	blieb	geblieben;	
reiben, to rub,	rieb	gerieben;	
schreiben, to write,	schrieb	geschrieben;	
treiben, to push,	trieb	getrieben;	
meiden, to avoid,	mied	gemieden;	
schneiden, to part,	schnitt	geschnitten;	
steigen, to get up,	stieg	gestiegen;	
schmeigen, to be silent,	schwie	geschwiegen;	
leihen, to lend,	lieh	geliehen;	
ziehen, to accuse,	zich	geziehen;	
gelingen, to thrive,	gelieh	gelingen;	
schmeinen, to seem,	schien	geschienen;	
weisen, to show,	wies	gewiesen;	
preisen, to praise,	pries	gepriesen;	
schreien, to cry,	schrie	geschrien;	
speien, to spit,	spie	gespien.	

Observation. The radical vowel of these verbs is ei; where it is changed into i short, the final consonant is doubled when it is not a *ch*.

Class III.

Includes the verbs which in the imperfect change the radical vowel into a,
and in the participle into u or o.

a) a and u.			b) a and o.		
Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.	Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.
binden, to bind,	band	gebunden;	brechen, to break,	brach	gebrochen;
finden, to find,	fund	gefunden;	fließen, to prick,	flach	geflochten;
schwanden, to disappear	schwand	geschwanden;	sprechen, to speak,	sprach	gesprochen;
wunden, to twist,	wand	gewunden;	helfen, to help.	half	geholfen;
dringen, to press,	drang	gedrungen;	gelten, to be worth,	galt	gegolten;
gestingen, to succeed,	gestang	gestungen;	schelten, to scold,	schalt	gescholten;
klingen, to sound,	klang	geklingen;	sterben, to die,	starb	gestorben;
ringen, to struggle,	rang	gerungen;	werben, to enlist,	warb	geworben;
schwingen, to twist,	schwang	geschwungen;	verderben, to spoil,	verdarb	verdorben;
schwingen, to shake,	schwang	geschwungen;	werfen, to throw,	warf	geworfen;
singen, to sing,	sang	gesungen;	bergen, to hide,	berg	geborgen;
springen, to spring,	sprang	gesprungen;	treffen, to reach,	traf	getroffen;
zwingen, to force,	zwang	gezwungen;	nehmen, to take,	nahm	genommenen;
sinken, to sink,	sank	gesunken;	stehlen, to steal.	stahl	gestohlen;
stinken, to stink,	stank	gestunken;	befehlen, to command,	befahl	befohlen;
trinken, to drink,	trank	getrunken.	beginnen, to begin,	begann	begonnen;
			rennen, to run,	rann	gelaufen;
			spinnen, to spin,	spann	gesponnen.

Class IV.

It includes all the verbs, the imperfect of which has u, a, or ie, and which take again their radical vowel in the past participle.

Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.	Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.
fahren, to drive, graben, to dig, schlagen, to strike, tragen, to carry, laden, to charge, waschen, to wash, wachsen, to grow, backen, to bake,	fuhr grub schlug trug lud wusch wuchs backt	gefahren; gegraben; geschlagen; getragen; geladen; gewaschen; gewachsen; gebacken;	blasen, to blow, fallen, to fall, braten, to roast, rathen, to advise, halten, to hold, schlafen, to sleep, lassen, to let, hängen, to hang, fangen, to take, laufen, to run, rufen, to call, heissen, to be called, stoßen, to push, hauen, to hew,	blies fiel brat rath hielt schief liess hing fung lief rief hiess stieß hieb	geblasen; gefallen; gebraten; gerathen; gehalten; geschlafen; gelassen; gehangen; gefangen; gelaufen; gerufen; geheissen; gestoßen; gehauen.
geben, to give, treten, to tread, lesen, to read, sehen, to see, geschehen, to happen, essen, to eat, freissen, to eat, messen, to measure, bitten, to beg, sitzen, to sit, liegen, to lie down,	gab trat las sah geschah aß frass maß bat saß lag	gegeben; getreten; gelesen; gesehen; geschehen; gegessen; getressen; gemessen; gebeten; geessen; gelegen.	<i>Observation.</i> The verbs of the IV. Class which have a for their radical, soften that letter in the 2 nd and 3 rd person singular of the present: du führst, er fährt; du fällst, er fällt. The verb hauen takes a b in the two imperfects.		

Six other verbs take the termination of regular verbs though their radical vowel is altered:

senden, to send, winden, to wind, rennen, to run,	sandte wandte rannte	gesandt; gewandt; gerannt;	nennen, to name, brennen, to burn, kennen, to know,	nannte brannte kannte	genannt; gebrannt; gekannt.
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Alphabetical List of the irregular Verbs and all their forms.

Infinitive.	Present Indicative.	Imperfect.		Imperative.	Past Participle.
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.		
baden, to bake, bedingen, to settle, bedürfen, to need, befehlen, to command, besetzen (sich), to apply one beginnen, to begin, [s self, beißen, to bite, bergen, to conceal, bersten, to burst, bestimmen (sich), to recollect one's self, besitzen, to possess, betrügen, to deceive,* bewegen, to induce,* biegen, to bend, bieten, to bid, binden, to bind, bitten, to beg, blasen, to blow, bleiben, to remain, bleichen, to lose color,* braten, to roast,	ich backe, du bäckst, er bäckt vide backen; ich befehle, du befehlst, er befiehlt ich besetze, du besetzt, er besetzt ich beginne u. f. w. ich beiße, du beißt, er beißt ich berge, du birgst, er birgt ich berste, du berstest or birstest, er berstet or birst vide bitten; vide sitzen; ich betrüge, du betrügst, er betrügt ich bewege u. f. w. ich biege u. f. w. ich biete u. f. w. ich binde u. f. w. ich bitte u. f. w. ich blase, du bläst, er bläst or bläst ich bleibe u. f. w. ich bleiche, du bleichst, er bleicht ich brate, du brätst, er brät	ich buß ich befehl ich beß ich begann ich biß ich barg ich borst or barst ich betrog ich bewog ich bog ich bot ich band ich bat ich blies ich blieb ich blieh ich briet	ich büße ich befähle ich beßesse ich begünne ich bißse ich bürge ich bürste	backe befiehl besetze or besetz beginne beiße or beiß birg berste or birst betrüge bewege biege biete binde bitte blase bleibe bleiche brate or brat	gebaden; befohlen; besessen; begonnen; gebeissen; geborgen; geborsten; betrogen; bewogen; gebogen; geboten; gebunden; gebeten; geblasen; geblieben; gebleicht; gebraten;

Infinitive.	Present Indicative.	Imperfect.		Imperative.	Past Partic.
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.		
brechen, to break, brennen, to burn, bringen, to bring, denken, to think, dingen, to bargain, hire, breischen, to thrash, bringen, to urge, dürfen, to be allowed, empfehlen, to recommend, empfehlen, to receive, empfehlen, to recommend, empfinden, to perceive, entsprechen, to correspond, to answer, entinnen, to escape, erbleichen, to grow pale, erfrieren, to freeze to death ergreifen, to seize, erfüren, to choose, erlöschen, to become extinct erkaufen, to be drowned, erschallen, to sound, erscheinen, to appear, erschrecken, to be frightened ertrinken, to be drowned,	ich breche, du brichst, er bricht ich brenne u. f. w. ich bringe u. f. w. ich denke u. f. w. ich dinge, du dingst, er dingt ich breische, du brichstest, er brischtest ich bringe u. f. w. [or drischt ich darf u. f. w., wir dürfen viele schlafen; viele fangen; ich empfehle, du empfiehlest, er empfehle viele finden; viele sprechen; ich entinne u. f. w. ich erbleiche u. f. w. viele frieren; ich ergreife u. f. w. viele füren; viele verlöschen viele saufen; ich erschalle u. f. w. viele scheinen; ich erschrecke, du erschrickst, er erschrickt viele trinken;	ich brach ich brannte ich brachte ich dachte ich dung ich drost ich drang ich durfte ich empfahl ich entrann ich erblich ich ergriff ich erscholl ich erschraf viele	ich bräche ich brennete ich brächte ich dächte ich düngte ich dröschte ich dränge ich dürfte ich empfähle ich enträume ich erblicke ich ergreife ich erschölle ich erschraue viele	brich brenne bringe denke dinge drisch bringe — empfehl entrinne erbleiche ergreife erschalle or erschall erschrick viele	gebrochen; gebrannt; gebracht; gedacht; gedungen; gedroschen; gedrungen; gedurft; empfohlen; entronnen; erblichen; ergriffen; erschollen; erschrocken;

ermügen, to consider, essen, to eat, fahren, to drive, to go in a fallen, to fall, [vehicle, * fangen, to catch, fechten, to fight, finden, to find, flechten, to twist, fliegen, to fly, fliehen, to flee, fließen, to flow, freffen, to devour, eat, frieren, to freeze, gähren, to ferment, gebären, to bring forth, geben, to give, gebieten, to command, gelingen, to prosper, gestalten, to please, gehen, to go, gelingen, to succeed (<i>im- personal</i>), gesten, to be worth, genesen, to recover, genießen, to enjoy, gerathen, to turn out, geschehen, to happen (<i>imp.</i>), gewinnen, to gain, gießen, to pour, gleiches, to be alike,	ich erwäge, du erwägst, er erwägt ich esse, du issest, er isst ich fahre, du fährst, er fährt ich falle, du fällst, er fällt ich fange, du fängst, er fängt ich fechte, du fichtst, er ficht ich finde, u. f. w. ich flechte, du flichtst, er flicht ich fliege, du fliegst, er fliegt ich fliehe, du fliehst, er flieht ich fließe, du fließest, er fließt ich freße, du frisstest, er frisst, ich friere, u. f. w. ich gähre, du gährst, er gährt ich gebäre, du gebärst, sie gebärt ich gebe, du gibst, er gibt ich bitte ich gebeihe u. f. w. vide fallen ich gehe u. f. w. es gelingt u. f. w.	ich erwäge ich äße ich fahre ich falle ich fange ich fichte ich fände ich flichte ich flöge ich flöhe ich flöße ich fräße ich friere ich göhre ich gebäre ich gäbe ich gebiehe ich ginge es gelänge ich gälte ich genäße ich genösse es geschähe ich gewänne ich gösse ich gleiche	ich erwäge ich äße ich fahre ich falle ich fange ich fichte ich fände ich flichte ich flöge ich flöhe ich flöße ich fräße ich friere ich göhre ich gebäre ich gäbe ich gebiehe ich ginge es gelänge ich gälte ich genäße ich genösse es geschähe ich gewänne ich gösse ich gleiche	ermügen; gegessen; gefahren; gefallen; gefangen; gefechten; gefunden; geflochten; geflogen; geflohen; geflossen; gefressen; gefroren; gegohren; geboren; gegeben; gebieten; gelingen; gegolten; genesen; genossen; geschehen; gewonnen; gegossen; gleiches;
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Infinitive.	Present Indicative.	Imperfect.		Imperative.	Past Partic.
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.		
gleiten, to slide, *	ich gleite u. s. w.	ich glitt	ich glitte	gleite	geglommen;
glücken, to shine faintly,	ich glücke, du glückst, er glückt	ich glom	ich glömme	glümme	gegraben;
graben, to dig,	ich grabe, du gräbst, er gräbt	ich grub	ich grübe	grabe	gegriffen;
greifen, to seize,	ich greife u. s. w.	ich griff	ich griffe	greife or greif	gehabt;
haben, to have,	ich habe u. s. w.	ich hatte	ich hätte	habe	gehalten;
halten, to hold,	ich halte, du hältst, er hält	ich hielt	ich hielte	halte or halt	gehalten;
hängen, to hang, *	ich hänge, du hängst, er hängt	ich hing	ich hänge	hänge	gehoben;
bauen, to hew,	ich baue, du baust, er baut	ichrieb	ich riebe	baue or bau	gehaben;
heben, to lift,	ich hebe, du hebst, er hebt	ich hob	ich hübe	hebe	gehoben;
beißen, to be called,	ich beiße, du beißest, er beißt	ich hieß	ich hieße	beiße	geheissen;
helfen, to help,	ich helfe, du hilfst, er hilft	ich half	ich hülfe or hülf	hülfe	geholfen;
reisen, to scold,	ich reise u. s. w.	ich rief	ich rüfe	reise	geissen;
kennen, to know, *	ich kenne u. s. w.	ich kannte	ich künnte	kenne	gekannt;
lieben, to cleave,	ich liebe u. s. w.	ich lob	ich löbe	liebe	geloben;
klimmen, to climb,	ich klimme u. s. w.	ich klimm	ich klömme	klimme	geklimmen;
klingen, to sound,	ich klinge u. s. w.	ich klang	ich klänge	klinge	geklingen;
kneifen, to pinch,	ich kneife u. s. w.	ich kniff	ich kniffe	kneife or kneif	gekneiffen;
kommen, to come,	ich komme u. s. w.	ich kam	ich käme	komme	gekommen;
können, to be able,	ich kann, du kannst, er kann	ich konnte	ich könnte or		gekonnt;
kreischen, to cry,	ich kreische u. s. w.	ich krich	ich krichje (könnje)	kreische	getrischen;
kriechen, to creep,	ich krieche u. s. w.	ich krod	ich kröche	krieche or kried	getrochen;
küren, to choose, to elect,	ich küre, du kürest, er kurret	ich kor	ich köre	küre	gekoren;
laden, to load,	ich lade, du ladest (lädst), er ladet (lädt)	ich lud	ich löbe	lade	geladen;
lassen, to let,	ich lasse, du lässest, er läßt	ich ließ	ich liesje	lasse or laß	gelassen;
laufen, to run,	ich laufe, du läufst, er läuft	ich lief	ich liesje	laufe or lauf	gelaufen;

leiben, to suffer,	ich leide u. f. w.	ich litt	ich litte	leide	gestatten;
lesen, to read,	ich lese u. f. w.	ich lies	ich siehe	lese	gesehen;
liegen, to lie, to besituated,	ich liege u. f. w.	ich lag	ich sähe	liese	gesehen;
sagen, to lie, to utter a falsehood,	ich lüge u. f. w.	ich lag	ich säge	lüge	gesehen;
mahlen, to grind,	ich mahle, du mahlst, er mahlt	ich mahlte	ich mahlete	mähle or mahlt	gemahlen;
meiden, to avoid,	ich meide u. f. w.	ich mied	ich miede	meide	gemieden;
melken, to milk,	ich melke, du melkst or milchst, er melkt	ich molst	ich mölste	melke or milst	gemolken;
meßsen, to measure,	ich messe, du mißst, er mißt [or mißt vide fallen;]	ich maß	ich mäße	miß	gemessen;
mögen, to be allowed,	ich mag, du magst, er mag, wir mögen	ich mochte	ich möchte or möge	—	gemocht;
müssen, to be obliged,	ich muß, du mußt, er muß, wir müssen	ich mußte	ich müßte	—	genußt;
nehmen, to take,	ich nehme, du nimmst, er nimmt	ich nahm	ich nähme	nimm	genommen;
nennen, to name,	ich nenne u. f. w.	ich nannte	ich nennete	nenne or nenn	genannt;
pfeifen, to whistle,*	ich pfeife, du pfeifst, er pfeift	ich pff	ich pfiffe	pfeife or pfeif	gepfiffen;
pflügen, to foster,*	ich pflüge, du pfliegst, er pflägt	ich pflog	ich pfloge	pflüge	gepflogen;
preisen, to extol,	ich preise u. f. w.	ich pries	ich priesse	preise	gepriesen;
quellen, to spring forth,	ich quelle, du quillst, er quillt	ich quoll	ich quölle	quelle or quill	gequollen;
rathen, to advise,	ich rathe, du räthst, er räth	ich riet	ich riethe	rathe or rath	gerathen;
reiben, to rub,	ich reibe u. f. w.	ich rieb	ich riebe	reibe	gerieben;
reißen, to tear,	ich reiße u. f. w.	ich riß	ich riße	reiße or reiß	gerissen;
reiten, to ride,	ich reite u. f. w.	ich ritt	ich ritte	reite	geritten;
rennen, to run,	ich renne u. f. w.	ich rannte	ich rennete	renne	gerannt;
riechen, to smell,	ich rieche, du riechst, er riecht	ich roch	ich röche	rieche or riech	gerochen;
ringen, to wrestle,	ich ringe u. f. w.	ich rang	ich ränge	ringe	gerungen;
rinnen, to coagulate,	ich rinne u. f. w.	ich ronn	ich rönne or ränne	rinne	geronnen;
rufen, to call,	ich rufe u. f. w.	ich rief	ich riese	rufe	gerufen;
saufen, to drink like brutes,	ich saufe, du säuust, er säuust	ich soff	ich söffe	saufe or sauf	gessoffen;

Infinitive.	Present Indicative.	Imperfect.		Past Partic.
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.	
saugen, to suck,	ich sauge, du saugst, er saugt	ich sog	ich säge	gesogen;
schaffen, to create, *	ich schaffe u. f. w.	ich schuf	ich schüre	geschaffen;
scheiden, to separate,	ich scheide u. f. w.	ich schied	ich schiede	geschieden;
scheinen, to appear,	ich scheine u. f. w.	ich schien	ich schiene	gescheinen;
scheitern, to scold,	ich scheitere, du scheitest, er scheitert	ich schalt	ich schälte or schölte	geschoitern;
scheren, to shear,	ich schere, du scherst, er schert	ich schor	ich schöre	geschoren;
schieben, to shove,	ich schiebe, du schiebst, er schiebt	ich schob	ich schöbe	geschoben;
schießen, to shoot,	ich schieße u. f. w.	ich schoß	ich schösse	geschossen;
schinden, to flay,	ich schinde u. f. w.	ich schund	ich schünde	geschunden;
schlafen, to sleep, *	ich schlafe, du schläfst, er schläft	ich schlief	ich schliefe	geschlafen;
schlagen, to beat, *	ich schlage, du schlägst, er schlägt	ich schlug	ich schlüge	geschlagen;
schleichen, to sneak,	ich schleiche u. f. w.	ich schlich	ich schliche	geschlichen;
schleifen, to grind,	ich schleife u. f. w.	ich schlopf	ich schleife or schleif	geschleifen;
schneiden, to slit,	ich schneide u. f. w.	ich schnitt	ich schnitte	geschnitten;
schließen, to shut,	ich schliesse u. f. w.	ich schloß	ich schlosse	geschlossen;
schlingen, to twine,	ich schlinge u. f. w.	ich schlang	ich schlänge	geschlungen;
schmelzen, to melt,	ich schmelze u. f. w.	ich schmolz	ich schmelze, schmelze, schmelze	geschmolzen;
schmeißen, to cut,	ich schmeiße u. f. w.	ich schmitt	ich schmitte	geschmetten;
schneiben, to snort,	ich schneibe u. f. w.	ich schnob	ich schnöbe	geschneoben;
schrauben, to screw,	ich schraube u. f. w.	ich schraub	ich schrübe	geschraubt;
schreiben, to write,	ich schreibe u. f. w.	ich schrieb	ich schreibe	geschrieben;
schreien, to cry,	ich schreie u. f. w.	ich schrie	ich schreie	geschrien;
schreiten, to stride,	ich schreite u. f. w.	ich schritt	ich schritte	geschritten;
schwören, to swear,	ich schwöre u. f. w.	ich schwor	ich schwöre	geschworen;

Infinitive.	Present Indicative.	Imperfect.		Imperative.	Past Partic.
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.		
stoßen, to push, streichen, to stroke, streiten, to contend, thun, to do, tragen, to carry, treffen, to hit, treiben, to drive, treten, to tread, triefen, to drop, trügen, to deceive, trinken, to drink, verbergen, to hide, verbieten, to forbid, verbleiben, to remain, verbleichen, to fade, verderben, to be spoiled, verdrüßen, to vex, vergessen, to forget, vergleichen, to compare, verlieren, to lose, vermögen, to be able, verloren, to be extin- guished,	ich stoße, du stößest, er stößt ich streiche u. s. w. ich thue, du thust, er thut ich trage, du trägst, er trägt ich treffe, du triffst, er trifft ich treibe u. s. w. ich trete, du trittst, er tritt ich triefe u. s. w. ich trüge u. s. w. ich trinke u. s. w. vide bergen; vide bieten; vide bleiben; ich verbleibe u. s. w. ich verderbe, du verdirbst, er verdirbt es verdrisset ich vergesse, du vergißest, er vergißt ich vergleiche u. s. w. ich verliere u. s. w. ich vermag, du vermagst, er vermag, ich verlosse u. s. w.	ich stieß ich strich ich stritt ich that ich trag ich traf ich trieb ich trat ich troff ich trog ich trank ich verblüht ich verdarb es verdroß ich verglich ich verlor ich vermochte ich verlosch	ich stieße ich striche ich stritte ich thäte ich trüge ich träre ich träte ich tröge ich trösse ich tränke ich verblühe es verdirbe ich vergäße ich verglicke ich verlöre ich vermöchte ich verlöche	stoße or stoß streiche streite thue or thu trage triff treibe tritt triefe trüge trinke or trink	gestoßen; gestrichen; gestritten; gethan; getragen; getroffen; getrieben; getreten; getrossen; getrogen; getrunken; verblühen; verdorben; verdrossen; vergessen; verglühen; verloren; vermocht; verloschen; vermorren;
verschwinden, to disappear, verwirren, to complicate,	vide schwinden; ich verwirre, du verwirrst, er verwirrt	ich verblüht ich verdarb es verdroß ich verglich ich verlor ich vermochte ich verlosch	ich verblühe es verdirbe ich vergäße ich verglicke ich verlöre ich vermöchte ich verlöche	verblühe verdirb — vergüß verglücke verliere — verlöche, verflüch	vermorren; verwirrt

6. Intransitive and Neuter verbs.

(see Page 96.)

These verbs have both a transitive and intransitive signification. As transitives they are regular, and conjugated by *haben*; as intransitives irregular, and conjugated by *sein*, except *schweigen*, to be silent.

Transitive.		Intransitive.	
Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Infinitive.	Imperfect.
backen, to bake, braten, to roast, erschrecken, to frighten, lösen, to extinguish, schmelzen, to melt, schweigen, to be silent, schwellen, to cause to swell, sieden, to boil, verderben, to destroy, verwirren, to confuse,	backte bratete erschreckte löschte schmolze schweigte schwellte siedete verderbte verwirrte	backen, to be baked, braten, to roast, erschrecken, to be frightened, erlöschen, to become extinct, schmelzen, to melt, schweigen, to be silent, schwellen, to swell, sieden, to boil, verderben, to be spoiled, verwirren, to be confused,	back brat erschrak erlosch schmolz schwieg schwell sott verderb verirrte
Participle.		Participle.	
gebackt; gebraten; erschreckt; gelöst; geschmolzt; geschweigt; geschwellt; gelebet; verderbt; verwirrt;		gebacken; gebraten; erschrocken; erloschen; geschmolzen; geschwiegen; geschwellen; gekott; verderben; verwirren.	

From the following intransitive verbs, transitives have been formed:

Intransitive.		Transitive.	
biegen, to bend, eräufen, to be drowned, fallen, to fall, fließen, to flow, hängen, to be suspended, liegen, to lie, saugen, to suck, springen, to spring, stehen, to stand, stieben, to fly like dust, schwimmen, to swim, sinken, to sink, trinken, to drink, verschwinden, to vanish, wiegen, to weigh, to have weight,	bog erlöff fiel floß hing lag sog sprang stand stob schwamm sank trank verschwand wog	beugen, to bend, eräufen, to drown, fällen, to fall, flößen, to make to flow, hängen, to hang, legen, to lay, säugen, to suckle, sprengen, to blow up, stellen, to place, stäuben, to raise dust, schwimmen, to make to swim, senken, to make to sink, tränken, to give to drink, verschwenden, to waste, wiegen, to weigh, to ascertain the weight,	beugte eräufte fällte flößte hängte legte säugte sprengte stellte stäubte schwammte senkte tränkte verschwendete [wogte]
Participle.		Participle.	
gebogen; erlitten; gefallen; gefloßen; gehängen; gelegen; gesogen; gesprungen; gestanden; gestoben; geschwommen; gesunken; getrunken; verschwunden; gewogen;		gebogen, to bend, eräufen, to drown, fällen, to fall, flößen, to make to flow, hängen, to hang, legen, to lay, säugen, to suckle, sprengen, to blow up, stellen, to place, stäuben, to raise dust, schwimmen, to make to swim, senken, to make to sink, tränken, to give to drink, verschwenden, to waste, wiegen, to weigh, to ascertain the weight,	gebeugt; eräuft; gefällt; geflößt; gehängt; gelegt; gesäugt; gesprengt; gestellt; gestäubt; geschwimmt; gesenkt; getränkt; verschwendet; [wogte]

They are all conjugated by *haben*, except the following **intransitives** which are conjugated by *sein*:

eräufen, to be drowned; fließen, to flow; sinken, to sink;
fallen, to fall; fliegen, to fly like dust; verschwinden, to vanish.

Some **Intransitives** and **Neuters** are conjugated with *haben*, others with *sein*, others with *haben* and *sein*.

a) with *haben*:

All those which express an active state or condition of the subject, without changing its state or condition:

Meine Schwester hat gesungen, my sister has sung;

arbeiten, to work;	fehlen, to err, to fail;	lachen, to laugh;
äugen, to grieve;	fliegen, to fly;	rauchen, to smoke;
athemen, to breathe;	gähren, to ferment;	reiten, to ride on horse-
beben, to tremble;	gehören, to obey;	scheinen, to shine; [back;
betteln, to beg;	glänzen, to shine;	scherzen, to jest;
bellen, to bark;	glimmen, to glimmer;	schreien, to cry out;
blühen, to blossom;	grünen, to grow green;	springen, to jump;
bluten, to bleed;	hören, to listen;	schwanken, to waver;
bauern, to last;	irren, to err;	schweben, to soar;
eilen, to haste;	klagen, to complain;	weinen, to weep;
fechten, to fight;	klingen, to sound;	zaubern, to delay.

In some verbs, it is difficult to see the active state or condition:

gefallen, to please;	ruhen, to rest;	schweigen, to be silent;
gehören, to belong;	schlafen, to sleep;	währen, to last;
gelten, to have value;	sitzen, to sit;	wohnen, to dwell.
gleiches, to resemble;	stehen, to stand;	

However, the subjects of these verbs are considered to be more in a state of doing (an active) than in a state of suffering (a passive state):

ich *schlafe*, I sleep, the subject is considered doing something;
ich *fall*e, I fall, the subject is considered suffering something; (passive.)
dieses Buch gefällt mir, this book pleases me, it works upon me with a pleasing quality; *es gehört mir*, it belongs to me, affords possession to me.

Exceptions.

These are always conjugated with *sein*:

begegnen, to meet, to	gehen, to go;	kommen, to come;
happen;	gelingen, to succeed;	landen, to land;
bleiben, to stay, remain;	geschehen, to come to pass;	weichen, to yield, to give way.
folgen, to follow;		

b) with *sein*:

All those which express either a state of suffering (a passive state of the subject, or a change or transition from one state into another:

bersten, to burst;	wachsen, to grow;	erröthen, to blush,
fallen, to fall;	einfallen, to fall asleep;	erschrecken, to be frighte-
fließen, to flow;	verblühen, to fade;	ned; [succeed;
frieren, to freeze;	ausschlagen, to get buds;	gerathen, to get into, to]
sinken, to sink;	genesen, to recover;	berarmen, to grow poor;
verschwinden, to vanish;	aussarten, to degenerate;	verhungern, to starve;
schwellen, to swell;	erblassen, to grow pale;	entschlafen, to expire;
sterben, to die;	erkalten, to grow cold;	umkommen, to perish.

c) Those which express motion produced by the acting power of the subject, are conjugated with *haben* and *sein*:

with *haben*,

when motion without any reference, or with a reference to time or manner is expressed:

ich habe gelaufen, I have run;

with *sein*,

when a reference to a place or space is denoted:

ich bin nach Hause gelaufen, I have run home;

eilen, to haste;

reiten, to ride on horse-

springen, to jump;

laufen, to run;

reisen, to travel; [back;

steigen, to ascend;

fliegen, to fly;

klettern, to climb;

schwimmen, to swim;

hüpfen, to hop;

spazieren, to walk;

kriechen, to crawl;

ich habe geritten, I have had a ride;

ich bin nach London geritten, I have ridden to London.

7. *Reflective verbs.*

Reflective verbs express an action, the subject and object of which are identical, and therefore most of the transitive verbs are capable of being made reflective:

ich wasche mich, I wash myself;

Several verbs are only reflectives, having no meaning without the reflective pronoun, most of them require the reflective pronoun in the accusative case; some in the dative.

These require the accusative:

sich ansetzen, to prepare;

sich enthalten, to abstain;

sich aufschwingen, to rise;

sich entschließen, to resolve;

sich äußern, to intimate;

sich erbarmen, to have mercy;

sich bedanken, to thank for;

sich freuen, to rejoice;

sich bedenken, to consider;

sich grämen, to grieve;

sich befinden, to find one's self;

sich rühmen, to boast;

sich befehlen, to endeavour;

sich unterstehen, to venture;

sich begeben, to resign;

sich schämen, to be ashamed;

sich behelfen, to make shift;

sich sehnen, to long for;

sich besinnen, to reflect;

sich widersetzen, to resist;

sich bewerben, to sue;

ich schide mich an.

These require the dative:

sich anmaßen, to presume;

sich schmeicheln, to flatter one's self;

sich einbilden, to imagine;

sich widersprechen, to contradict one's

sich getrauen, to be confident;

self;

ich schmeichle mir.

These verbs have a different signification when used as reflectives:

bedenken, to consider;	sich bedenken, to pause for the purpose of reflection;
berufen, to call to an office;	sich berufen, to appeal to;
bescheiden, to assign;	sich bescheiden, to be contented with;
finden, to find;	sich finden (in etwas), to accommodate one's self to a thing;
fürchten, to fear;	sich fürchten, to be afraid of;
hüten, to guard;	sich hüten, to beware;
machen, to make;	sich machen (an etwas), to set about a thing;
stellen, to place;	sich stellen, to feign, to pretend;
verantworten, to answer for;	sich verantworten, to defend one's self;
vergehen, to pass away;	sich vergehen, to commit a fault;
verlassen, to leave;	sich verlassen, to rely upon.

Several intransitives are used as such, and as reflectives in the same signification:

irren, and sich irren, to be mistaken;
 zanken, and sich zanken, to quarrel;
 streiten, and sich streiten, to contend;
 scheuen, to shun, is transitive and reflective.

Conjugation.

Infinitive: sich schämen, to be ashamed;

Present Participle: sich schämend;

Past Participle: sich geschämt.

	Indicative.	Present.	Subjunctive.
	ich schäme mich, du schämst dich, er schämt sich, sie schämt sich, es schämt sich, man schämt sich, wir schämen uns, Ihr schämt euch, Sie schämen sich, sie schämen sich,	ich schäme mich, du schämest dich, er schäme sich, sie schäme sich, es schäme sich, man schäme sich, wir schämen uns, Ihr schämet euch, Sie schämen sich, sie schämen sich,	ich schäme mich, du schämest dich, er schäme sich, sie schäme sich, es schäme sich, man schäme sich, wir schämen uns, Ihr schämet euch, Sie schämen sich, sie schämen sich,
Imperf.	ich schämte mich,	ich schämete mich,	ich schämete mich,
Perf.	ich habe mich geschämt,	ich habe mich geschämt,	ich habe mich geschämt,
Pluperf.	ich hätte mich geschämt,	ich hätte mich geschämt,	ich hätte mich geschämt,
1 st Fut.	ich werde mich schämen,	ich werde mich schämen,	ich werde mich schämen,
2 nd Fut.	ich werde mich geschämt haben,	ich werde mich geschämt haben,	ich werde mich geschämt haben,
	1 st Condit. ich würde mich schämen,		
	2 nd Condit. ich würde mich geschämt haben.		

Reflective verbs must be distinguished from transitives and intransitives with the plural of the reciprocal pronoun *uns*, *euch*, *sich*:

diese Kinder lieben sich, these children love one another;
wir begegneten uns gestern, we met one another yesterday.

The reflective is generally employed instead of the passive, when the active object is not expressed:

das Geld hat sich gefunden, the money has been found;
 not:

das Geld hat sich von mir gefunden,
 but *das Geld ist von mir gefunden worden*, because the active object
von mir, is expressed.

8. Impersonal verbs.

a) Impersonal verbs are those which can only be employed in the third person Singular, the subject of which is expressed by the indefinite pronoun *es*; most of them are conjugated by *haben*:

<i>es regnet</i> , it rains;	<i>es hagelt</i> , it hails;
<i>es schneit</i> , it snows;	<i>es friert</i> , it freezes;
<i>es donnert</i> , it thunders;	<i>es thaut</i> , it thaws;
<i>es blizt</i> , it lightens.	

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Pres.	<i>es regnet</i> , it rains;	<i>es regne</i> ;
Imperf.	<i>es regnete</i> , it rained;	<i>es regnete</i> ;
Perfect.	<i>es hat geregnet</i> , it has rained;	<i>es habe geregnet</i> ;
Pluperf.	<i>es hatte geregnet</i> , it had rained;	<i>es hätte geregnet</i> ;
1 st Fut.	<i>es wird regnen</i> , it will rain;	<i>es werde regnen</i> ;
2 nd Fut.	<i>es wird geregnet haben</i> , it will have rained;	<i>es werde geregnet haben</i> ;
1 st Cond.	<i>es würde regnen</i> , it would rain;	
2 nd Cond.	<i>es würde geregnet haben</i> , it would have rained;	
Imperative	<i>es regne</i> ,	

b) Some impersonal verbs express an intransitive action, the subject of which has the form of an object:

<i>es hungert mich</i> ,	{ I hunger;	<i>es graut mir (mich)</i> ,	{ I am afraid;
or <i>mich hungert</i> ,		or <i>mir (mich) graut</i> ,	
<i>es durftet mich</i> ,	{ I thirst;	<i>es schaudert mich</i> ,	{ I shudder;
or <i>mich durftet</i> ,		or <i>mich schaudert</i> ,	
	{ I am chilled;		{ I feel very cold.
		or <i>mich friert</i> ,	

c) Some verbs assume the form of impersonal verbs:

es freut mich, I rejoice;	es gelfüftet mich, I covet;
es dünkt mir, } it seems to me;	es gibt, it concerns;
es dünkt mich, }	es heißt, it is said;
es ahnt mir, I forebode;	es fcheint, it appears;
es beliebt mir, I please.	

d) Es gibt, there is, there are, expresses indefinite existence:

es gibt Menfchen, welche nicht zufrieden find, there are men who are not contented.

Es find, there is, there are, expresses definite existence:

es find mehr Aerzte in Ihrer Stadt, there are more physicians in your town.

e) Impersonal reflectives have been formed from

geben, fragen, tragen, gehören, anfehen:

es gibt fich, it will come;	es gehört fich, it behoves;
es fragt fich, it is the question;	es fieht fich an, it may be looked at;
es trägt fich zu, it occurs;	

f) The passive voice of intransitive verbs is used impersonally, when the subject of the verb is to be expressed indefinitely:

es wird getanzt, there is dancing;
es wurde gelacht, there was laughing;

9. Compound verbs,

are those that have **prepositions, prefixes or nouns** added to the primitive verb. They are either separable or inseparable.

Separable Compounds

have the accent always on the prefix which is separated from the verb in the **Present, Imperfect** and in the **Imperative Mood**, and placed not only after the verb, but also after all the words in the sentence which are governed by, or depend on it:

Ich fchrieb geftern den Brief ab, I copied the letter yesterday.*

The past Participle takes the augment ge before the simple verb, and not before the prefix:

ich habe den Brief abgefchrieben, not geabgefchrieben.

When the infinitive requires zu, to, it is inserted between the separable particle and the verb:

ich habe noch viel abzufchreiben, I have yet much to copy.

Active.

abschreiben, to copy.

Indicative.

Present.

Subjunctive.

ich schreibe ab,
du schreibst ab,
er schreibt ab,
sie, es, man schreibt ab,
wir schreiben ab,
Ihr schreibt ab,
Sie schreiben ab,
sie schreiben ab,
Imperf. ich schrieb ab,
Perfect. ich habe abgeschrieben,
Pluperf. ich hatte abgeschrieben,
1st Fut. ich werde abschreiben,
2nd Fut. ich werde abgeschrieben haben,

ich schreibe ab,
du schreibest ab,
er schreibe ab,
sie, es, man schreibe ab,
wir schreiben ab,
Ihr schreibt ab,
Sie schreiben ab,
sie schreiben ab,
ich schriebe ab,
ich habe abgeschrieben,
ich hätte abgeschrieben,
ich werde abschreiben,
ich werde abgeschrieben haben,

1st Condit. ich würde abschreiben,

2nd Condit. ich würde abgeschrieben haben.

Imperative.

schreibe du ab, &c.

Present Participle. abschreibend;

Past Participle. abgeschrieben.

Passive.

abgesetzt werden, to be degraded.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present. ich werde abgesetzt,
Imperf. ich wurde abgesetzt,
Perfect. ich bin abgesetzt worden,
Pluperf. ich war abgesetzt worden,
1st Fut. ich werde abgesetzt werden,
2nd Fut. ich werde abgesetzt worden sein,

ich werde abgesetzt,
ich würde abgesetzt,
ich sei abgesetzt worden,
ich wäre abgesetzt worden,
ich werde abgesetzt werden,
ich werde abgesetzt worden sein,

1st Condit. ich würde abgesetzt werden,

2nd Condit. ich würde abgesetzt worden sein.

Neuter.

ausfahren, to go out in a carriage.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present. ich fahre aus,
Imperf. ich fuhr aus,
Perfect. ich bin ausgefahren,
Pluperf. ich war ausgefahren,
1st Fut. ich werde ausfahren,
2nd Fut. ich werde ausgefahren sein,

ich fahre aus,
ich führe aus,
ich sei ausgefahren,
ich wäre ausgefahren,
ich werde ausfahren,
ich werde ausgefahren sein,

1st Condit. ich würde ausfahren,

2nd Condit. ich würde ausgefahren sein.

Imperative.

fahre du auß, &c.

Present Participle. ausfahrend;

Past Participle. ausgefahren.

* When such a pronoun or conjunction, as removes the verb to the end of the sentence, begins the same, the verb and prefix are joined:

als ich den Brief diesen Morgen abschrieb, when I copied the letter this morning.

Singly compounded separable verbs

formed by prefixing the following prepositions or particles to simple verbs:

ab, off;	empor, up;	ob, on;
an, on;	fort, on, away;	um, signifies loss elliptically used;
auf, up;	heim, home;	vor, before;
aus, out;	her, to, towards you;	weg, away;
bei, by;	hin, along, from you;	zu, to;
bevor, before;	mit, with;	zurück, back;
da, there;	nach, after;	zusammen, together.
ein, in;	nieder, down;	

Conjugated by haben:

Compounds.

absetzen, to depose;
 anstellen, to appoint;
 auslassen, to leave out;
 beistehen, to assist;
 bevorstehen, to impend;
 darreichen, to offer;
 einkaufen, to buy in;
 emporheben, to lift up;
 * fortbauern, to continue;
 herbringen, to bring to you;
 hinbringen, to take along;
 mitnehmen, to take with you;
 niederlegen, to lay down;
 obliegen, to be incumbent on;
 vorgeben, to pretend;
 zureden, to encourage;
 zurückrufen, to recall;
 zusammensetzen, to put together;

Simple verbs.

setzen, to place;
 stellen, to place;
 lassen, to leave;
 stehen, to stand;
 stehen, to stand;
 reichen, to reach;
 kaufen, to buy;
 heben, to lift;
 bauern, to last;
 bringen, to bring;
 bringen, to bring;
 nehmen, to take;
 legen, to lay;
 liegen, to lie;
 geben, to give;
 reden, to speak;
 rufen, to call;
 setzen, to put;

by sein:

aufgehen, to rise;
 heimkehren, to return;
 nachfolgen, to follow after;
 umkommen, } to perish;
 um's Leben kommen, }
 wegbleiben, to stay away;

gehen, to go;
 kehren, to turn;
 folgen, to follow;
 kommen, to come;
 bleiben, to stay.

* fortbauern, expresses the continuance of a state or existence;
 fortfahren, the continuance of an action which has no object;
 fortsetzen, the continuance of an action which has an object:

die Unruhe dauert fort,	the disturbance continues;
ich fahre fort zu schreiben,	I continue to write;
ich setze meine Reise fort,	I continue my journey.

Compound neuter and intransitive verbs separable, conjugated by sein.

abfahren, to drive off, to depart;	hinfallen, to fall down;
abfallen, to fall off;	hingehen, to go to; to elapse;
abkommen, to get away;	hinkommen, to come to;
ablaufen, to turn out;	hinkriechen to creep to;
abreisen, to depart, set off;	mitgehen, to go with a person;
abscheiden, to depart this life;	nachhellen, to hasten after;
abweichen, to deviate;	nachgehen, to go after;
abziehen, to march off;	nachkommen, to come after:
anbrechen, to break:	nachschleichen, to sneak after,
ankommen, to arrive;	nachspringen, to spring after;
anwachsen, to grow, to increase;	niederfahren, to descend;
aufbleiben, to sit up;	niederfallen, to fall down;
aufstehen, to rise;	niederkommen, to lie in;
aufwachen, to awake;	niederstinken, to sink down;
auffahren, to go up, to ascend;	niederstürzen, to fall down;
auffallen, to strike;	umfallen, to fall down;
aufkommen, to come up;	umgehen, to go about, to have inter-
aufleben, to come to life again;	umkehren, to turn back; [course;
aufschießen, to shoot up;	umziehen, to move into another house;
aufsteigen, to ascend;	vorbringen, to press forward;
auftreten, to step up;	vorfallen, to occur;
aufwachsen, to grow up;	vorkommen, to occur;
ausfahren, to go out in a carriage;	wegeilen, to hasten away;
ausfallen, to turn out;	wegfallen, to fall away;
ausgehen, to go out;	wegfliegen, to fly away;
auschlagen, to get buds;	weggehen, to go away;
austreten, to step out;	weglaufen, to run away;
auswandern, to emigrate;	wegziehen, to march away;
ausweichen, to evade;	zufrieren, to freeze over;
ausziehen, to march out, to move	zugehen, to proceed, to take place;
out of a house;	zurückbleiben, to stay behind;
einfallen, to fall in, to occur;	zurückgehen, to go back;
einlaufen, to come in;	zurückfallen, to fall back;
einschlafen, to fall asleep;	zurückkehren, to return;
eintreffen, to arrive;	zurückkommen, to come back;
einziehen, to move into;	zurücktreten, to step back;
emporkommen, to get up;	zusammenfahren, to start;
forteilen, to hasten away;	zusammenkommen, to assemble;
fortfliegen, to fly away;	zusammentreffen, to meet together;
fortgehen, to go away;	zusammentreten, to step together.
hertreten, to step to a person;	

Inseparable compound verbs

are formed by the particles *be, emp, ent, er, ge, hinter, ver, wider, zer*. They differ in no respect from simple verbs, except that their participle past does not take the augment *ge*, as: *besuchen, to visit — besucht*;

a) be changes intransitive verbs into transitives:

meinen, to weep;	beweinen, to weep for;
klagen, to complain;	beklagen, to bewail;
folgen, to follow;	befolgen, to follow, to obey;
reden, to speak;	bereden, to persuade;
antworten, to answer;	beantworten, to answer (a letter).

b) be changes the relation of the simple verbs to the object, when prefixed to transitive verbs:

malen and bemalen, to paint;	streuen and bestreuen, to strew;
pflanzen and bepflanzen, to plant;	stehlen and bestehlen, to rob (a person).
schenken and beschenken, to present;	

Example: ich male Blumen auf die Wand, I paint flowers on the wall;
ich bemale die Wand mit Blumen, I cover the wall with flowers
by painting.

emp occurs before f in the following verbs and their derivatives:

empfangen, to receive; empfinden, to perceive; empfehlen, to recommend.

a) ent implies negation, deprivation, when it is prefixed to verbs derived from substantives or adjectives:

entehren, to dishonour;	entkleiden, to deprive of clothing;
entfesseln, to free from fetters;	entschuldigen, to exculpate,
enthaupten, to behead;	entvölkern, to depopulate.
entheiligen, to profane;	

b) ent implies separation, when it is prefixed to transitive or intransitive verbs:

entfagen, to renounce;	entgehen, to escape;
entfliehen, to fly from, to escape;	entreißen, to snatch away.
entführen, to seduce;	

c) ent implies origin:

entspringen, to spring from; entstehen, to rise from; entzünden, to inflame.

a) er expresses acquisition for the subject:

erbetteln, to acquire by begging;	erlegen, to experience;
erdenken, to find out by meditation;	erlernen, to acquire by learning;
erjagen, to obtain by hunting;	erfinden, to invent, to find out what exists only in idea;
erfinden, to invent, to find out what really exists;	erzwingen, to obtain by compulsion.

b) er expresses acquisition for the object:

erhellen, to light up;	erklären, to explain, to make clear to another person.
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c) er expresses Progress towards, or the getting into a certain state:

erkranken, to become ill;	erröthen, to blush;
erwärmen, to get warm;	erweden, to awake.

hinter signifies behind, back, and behind one's back:

hinterlassen, to leave behind;	hintergehen, to deceive.
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a) **ver** denotes loss, disadvantage to the subject:

verspielen, to lose by gambling; verschlafen, to lose by sleeping;
versäumen, to lose by delaying; vertrinken, to spend in drinking.

b) **Loss, disadvantage to the object:**

verführen, to seduce; verweigern, to refuse.

c) **Regress, or the getting into a bad state:**

verblühen, to fade; verwelken, to wither;
verbluten, to bleed to death; vermöhen, to spoil (a child).

d) **Error, mistake:**

sich verrechnen, to misreckon; sich versehen, to make a mistake.

e) **Union, connexion:**

versammeln, to gather together; verschwören, to conspire.

wider signifies against:

widersprechen, to contradict; widerstehen, to resist.

zer denotes dissolution and destruction:

zerreiben, to rub to atoms; zerstören, to destroy;
zerfallen, to fall to pieces; zertreten, to tread in pieces.

Compound intransitive and neuter verbs inseparable, conjugated by sein.

bekommen, to agree with;	berhungern, to starve;
entfahren, to escape from;	berjähren, to become invalid by time;
entfallen, to slip from;	beröden, to become desolate;
entfliehen, to escape by flight;	berrauhen, to pass away in smoke;
entgehen, to escape by going;	verreisen, to go on a journey;
entlaufen, to escape by running;	verrosten, to become consumed by rust;
entschlüpfen, to escape by slipping away;	verschallen, not to be heard of;
entspringen, to escape by springing;	verschneiden, to depart this life;
entweichen, to escape by yielding;	verschwinden, to vanish;
entzwischen, to escape by gliding away;	versiegen, to dry up;
entschlafen, to expire;	versinken, to sink;
erblaffen, to grow pale;	verstreichen, to elapse;
erfolgen, to ensue;	verstummen, to grow dumb;
ergehen, to happen to;	vertrocknen, to dry up;
erscheinen, to appear;	verwachsen, to become decrepit;
erwachen, to awake;	verwelken, to fade;
veralten, to become antiquated;	zerfallen, to fall to pieces;
berarmen, to grow poor;	zerpringen, to burst;
verbleichen, to grow pale;	zerstieben, to be scattered like dust;
verblühen, to fade;	verfliegen, to evaporate;
verfallen, to decay;	vergehen, to pass away;
verfaulen, to rot;	

Verbs separable and inseparable.

The separable compounds have the accent always on the prefix, whereas the inseparable compounds have it on the verb.

Separable.

durchbringen, to force through;
durchreisen, to travel through;
übersezen, to leap over;
übergehen, to go over;
umgehen, to make a round about way;
umkleiden, to change dress;
unterhalten, to keep under;
unterschieben, to shove under;
untergehen, to perish;
wiederholen, to fetch back.

Inseparable.

durchbringen, to penetrate;
durchreisen, to traverse;
übersezen, to translate;
übergehen, to pass over;
umgehen, to avoid;
umkleiden, to clothe;
unterhalten, to entertain;
unterschieben, to substitute;
unternehmen, to undertake;
wiederholen, to repeat.

Participles.

durchgedrungen;
durchgereiset;
übergesetzt;
übergegangen;
umgegangen;
umgekleidet;
untergehalten;
untergeschoben;
wiedergeholt.

durchdrungen;
durchgereiset;
übersetzt;
übergangen;
umgangen;
umkleidet;
unterhalten;
unterschoben;
wiederholt.

Verbs doubly compounded.

a) The compound prefix is disjoined from the verb:

Compound Prefixes.

anheim, to home;
dabei, there by;
daher, there from;
dahin, there to;
davon, there off;
einher, about;
*herab, down; her signifies towards
you, hin from you;

heran, on;
heraus, out;
herbei, to you;
herein, in;
herüber, over;
**herum, round;
herunter, down;
hervor, forth;
herzu, to;
nebenein, besides into;
***umher, about;
umhin, about;
voran, before on;
voraus, before out;
vorbei, before by;
vorher, before;
vorüber, before over;
überein, over to one.

Compound Verbs.

anheimstellen, to refer to;
dabeistehen, to stand by;
daherkommen, to come to you;
dahineilen, to hasten from you;
davonlaufen, to run off;
einhergehen, to go about;
herabspringen, to leap down;!

heranführen, to lead on;
herausholen, to fetch out;
herbeirufen, to call towards you;
hereinbringen, to bring in;
herüberkommen, to come over;
herumlaufen, to run round;
herunterfallen, to fall down;
hervorbringen, to produce;
herzueilen, to hasten to you;
nebeneinkommen, to enter besides;
umhergehen, to go about;
umhinhelfen, to forbear, help;
vorangehen, to go before;
voraussetzen, to suppose;
vorbeikommen, to pass by;
vorhersagen, to foretell;
vorübergehen, to go over;
übereinkommen, to agree.

* Those composed with *her*, except *bei* and *vor*, take *hin* when a motion from the subject is expressed;

** *herum* denotes a movement from a certain place, and a return to the same:

wir gingen um die Stadt herum, we went round the town;

*** *umher* expresses only a movement to several places:

wir gingen in der Stadt umher, we went about the town.

b) The prepositions of these is disjoined from the verb, but not the inseparable particle:

Prepos. Particles and verbs.

<i>an</i>	<i>erkennen</i>
<i>an</i>	<i>vertrauen</i>
<i>auf</i>	<i>erziehen</i>
<i>vor</i>	<i>behalten</i>

Compounds.

<i>anerkennen</i> , to acknowledge;
<i>anvertrauen</i> , to entrust;
<i>aufziehen</i> , to bring up;
<i>vorbehalten</i> , to reserve.

c) The compound prefix of these is never disjoined from the verb and they are never used when their position requires the separation:

Prepositions and Particles.

<i>anbe</i>
<i>auf</i>
<i>auf</i>
<i>auf</i>
<i>auser</i>
<i>auser</i>

Compounds.

<i>anbelangen</i> or <i>anbetreffen</i> , to concern;
<i>aufbauen</i> , to build up;
<i>aufstehen</i> , to rise from the dead;
<i>auflegen</i> , to enjoin;
<i>auserlesen</i> , to select;
<i>auserwählen</i> , to choose.

X. Adverbs.

1. *Adverbs of place.*

<i>wo</i> , where;	<i>born</i> , before;	<i>zurück</i> , backward;
<i>hier</i> , here;	<i>oben</i> , above;	<i>vornwärts</i> , forward;
<i>da</i> , dort, there;	<i>unten</i> , below;	<i>seitwärts</i> , sideways;
<i>weit</i> , fern, far;	<i>irgendwo</i> , anywhere;	<i>rückwärts</i> , backwards;
<i>nahe</i> , near;	<i>somewhere</i> ;	<i>links</i> , on the left;
<i>hinten</i> , behind;	<i>nirgendwo</i> , nowhere;	<i>rechts</i> , on the right.

The adverbs *wo*, where, *hier*, here, *da*, there, combined with Prepositions and adverbs serve to form compound verbs:

<i>woran</i> , at which;	<i>wobei</i> , whereby;	<i>wozu</i> , for what;
<i>worauf</i> , upon which;	<i>wodurch</i> , whereby;	<i>wonach</i> , after which.
<i>woraus</i> , out of which;	<i>womit</i> , wherewith;	
<i>worin</i> , in which;	<i>woran</i> , wherefrom;	

When *wo* is combined with a word beginning with a vowel an *r* is inserted, to avoid the hiatus:

hieran, by this;	hierfür, for this;	daraus, out of that;
hierauf, hereupon;	hiergegen, against this;	darin, therein;
hierbei, hereby;	daran, by that;	dafür, therefore;
hierdurch, hereby;	darauf, thereupon;	dagegen, against it.
hieraus, out of this;	dabei, thereby;	
hierin, in this;	dadurch, by that;	

The primitive form of da is dar, and is used every time, when in the formation of these words two vowels meet.

2. Adverbs of time.

mann, when;	immer, always;	am öftesten, oftenest;
jetzt, now;	zuvor, before;	auf das genaueste, most minutely;
oft, often;	früh, early;	auf das geschwindeste, most quickly;
ehemals, formerly;	schon, already;	frühestens, at the soonest;
damals, then, at that [time];	spät, late;	höchstens, at the most.
nie, never;	gleich, sogleich, directly;	
zuweilen, sometimes;	am spätesten, latest;	

3. Adverbs of quality or kind.

wie, how;	schlecht, badly;	gewiß, certainly;
so, thus;	warum, why;	vielleicht, perhaps.
gern, willingly;	beinahe, almost;	
gut, well;	zwar, indeed, although;	

This last class of adverbs is the most numerous; it comprehends all Adjectives which can be employed adverbially and which in English take the termination ly:

dieses Haus ist neu gebaut, this house has been newly built;
dieser Mann arbeitet gut, this man works well.

Adverbs are formed by adding one of the syllables
lich, haft, icht, to substantives:
glücklich, happy; schmerzhaft, painfully; salzig, tasting like salt;
to adjectives:
fälschlich, falsely; böshaft, maliciously;
to verbs:

begreiflich, conceivably.

Adverbs ending in lich which are formed from substantives or verbs, and those ending in haft which are formed from substantives, verbs or adjectives, are employed as adjectives:

eine glückliche Frau, a happy woman;
ein böshafte Kind, a malicious child;
eine falsche Katze, a false cat, not eine fälschliche Katze.

Those ending in icht are also used as adjectives, but differ in signification from those ending in ig, and formed from substantives:

wollig, consisting of wool; wollicht, resembling wool.

The adverbial idea of a sentence was formerly frequently expressed by the genitive case; many adverbs therefore retain the characteristic letter of that case and substantives, adjectives or numerals in the form of the genitive are used as adverbs:

bereits, already;	glücklicherweise, fortunately;
stets, constantly;	folgendermaßen, in the following manner;
besonders, particularly;	einigermassen, in some measure;
anders, otherwise;	meistentheils, for the most part;
vergebens, in vain;	allenfalls, at all events;
bestens, in the best manner;	keineswegs, by no means;
schönstens, in the finest manner;	unterwegs, on the way;
ehestens, soonest;	vielmals, many times;
erstens, in the first place;	vormal, formerly;
ungerechterweise, unjustly;	damals, at that time.
billigerweise, fairly;	
unglücklicherweise, unfortunately;	

The adverbial idea must be expressed by the substantive Weise, and the adjective in the form of the genitive, when the form of the adverb and the adjective is the same, and the adverb may be mistaken for the adjective:

ich war glücklicherweise (or glücklicher Weise) nicht bei ihm, I was fortunately not with him; — but not:
ich war glücklich nicht bei ihm.

4. Comparison of adverbs.

Adverbs of **manner** and **quality** and a few of **indefinite time** and of **quantity** admit the degrees of comparison, which is formed in the same way as those of adjectives:

spät, später, spätest, late, later, latest.

The superlative of **eminence** is either the superlative in its original form, höchst, or that form preceded by the preposition auf and the definite article das, contracted into auf:

er empfing mich auf höchst, he received me with the greatest politeness, or by putting höchst or äußerst before the adverb: mein Bruder wurde höchst or äußerst freundlich behandelt, my brother was treated in an extremely friendly manner.

enst is added to the original form of the superlative of several words to express the superlative of eminence:

spätestens, at the latest;	höchstens, at the highest;
frühestens, at the earliest;	meistens, at most.
wenigstens, at least;	

The following are irregular:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
balb, soon;	eher,	am ehesten;
gern, willingly;	lieber,	am liebsten;
gut, good;	besser,	am besten;
viel, much;	mehr	am meisten;
wenig, little;	minder or weniger,	am mindesten or wenig-
wohl, well;	besser,	am besten. [sten;]

XI. The Prepositions.

Prepositions requiring the Genitive.

anstatt or statt, instead (of);
 halben or halber, for the sake of,
 on account (of); *
 außerhalb, outside (of);
 innerhalb, inside (of);
 oberhalb, on the upper side (of);
 unterhalb, on the lower side (of);
 diesseit, on this side (of);
 jenseit, on yon side (of);
 laut, by the tendency of, according to;
 um—wissen, for the sake (of);
 trotz, in spite (of);
 ungeachtet, notwithstanding;
 unweit, near, not far (from);
 vermöge, by means (of);
 während, during the time (of);
 wegen, because, on account (of);
 längs, alongside (of);
 vermittelst, by means (of);
 zufolge, in consequence (of).

* halben, requires the article with the substantive; halber, requires the substant. without the article.
 see Prepositions Page 97.

Prepositions requiring the Accusative.

durch, through, by;
 für, for;
 gegen, towards, to, against;
 ohne, without;
 um, about, round, at;
 wider, against.

see Prepositions Page 100.

Prepositions requiring the Genitive or Dative.

längs, trotz, zufolge.
 zufolge, requires the Genitive when it is placed before a substantive: der Baum fiel um zufolge des Sturmes, but when zufolge follows a substantive, it requires the Dative: der Baum fiel um dem Sturmzufolge.

Prepositions requiring the Dative.

aus, out of, from;
 außer, besides;
 bei, by, near, with, at, upon;
 binnen, within, not exceeding;
 entgegen, towards, against;
 nebst, together with;
 seit, since;
 von, of, off, from, by;
 gemäß, conformable to;
 gegenüber, over against, opposite to;
 mit, with;
 nach, after, to, according to; *
 nächst, next;
 zu, to, towards, to; *
 zufolge, in obedience (to);
 zuwider, against, in opposition to.

* The preposition **to** is rendered by **zu** when the noun has no article, and after verbs of motion when the subject is a person:

wir wollen zu Tische gehen;
 ich gehe zu meiner Schwester;
 under other circumstances **to** will generally be rendered by a dative case:

diese Feder gehört meinem Bruder.
 After the verb **schreiben** **to** is rendered by **an** or a dative case:
 ich schreibe an meinen Bruder
 or meinem Bruder.

To is rendered by **nach** after verbs of motion before the names of countries, towns, villages and before **Haus**:

ich gehe nach Frankreich, London, nach Hause.

Before **Markt**, **Börse**, **Post**, and other open public places, it is rendered by **auf**:

auf den Markt, die Post.

Before **Theater**, **Concert**, **Kirche** and the like, by **nach**, in or **zu**.
 When **to** has the signification of **towards** it is rendered by **gegen**:
 Ihr Vater ist sehr gut gegen mich,
 your father is very kind towards me. — see Prepos. Page 98.

Prepositions

requiring the Dative or Accusative, *

an, on, to, by;	über, over, above, at, concerning;
auf, on, upon;	unter, under, amongst, amid, du-
hinter, behind;	vor, before, ago; [ring;
in, in, into;	zwischen, between.
neben, at the side of;	

Frequently the prepositions are united in one word with the Dative or Accusative of the Article:

am instead of an dem;	vom instead of von dem;
aus instead of an daß;	fürs instead of für daß;
zum instead of zu dem;	beim instead of bei dem;
zur instead of zu der;	durchs instead of durch daß.

* These prepositions require the Dative when the question **where** or **in what place** may be used and when no motion is implied:
die Karte hängt an der Wand.

They require the Accusative when the question **whereto** or **to what place** may be applied and when motion is implied:
ich hänge die Karte an die Wand.

Some prepositions are used as adverbs:

durch und durch, throughout, wholly;	um und um, on all sides;
für und für, for ever and ever;	über und über, over and over;
nach und nach, gradually;	

and the following compounds:

durchaus, throughout;	vorüber, over;
voraus, beforehand;	mitunter, now and then;
überaus, exceedingly;	inzwischen, in the mean time.

Prepositions are also used before adverbs:

von hier, from here;	auf heute, for to day;
von da, from there;	für morgen, for to morrow;
von unten, from below;	bishierher, till now;
von oben, from above;	bis dahin, till then;
seit gestern, since yesterday;	seit wann?, since when?.

see Prepositions Page 101.

XII. The Conjunctions.

Conjunctions which require the copula to be placed at the end of the sentence:

als, as, when, than;	dafern, if, in case that;
auf daß, in order that;	damit, that, in order that;
bevor, before;	dann, alsdann, denn, that;
bis, until;	daß, that;
da, since;	biemeil, because;

ehe, before;
 falls, in case that;
 je—mehr, the-more;
 je nachdem, according as;
 indem, while, since;
 nachdem, after;
 nun, now;
 ob, if, whether; [although;
 obgleich, obſchon, obwohl, though;
 ſeitdem, since, from the time that;
 ungeachtet, ſignifying obgleich, al-
 though;

ungeachtet, while, during the time
 weil, because; [that;
 wenn, when, if;
 wenn nicht, unless, if not;
 wengleich, wenn ſchon, wenn auch,
 although;
 wie, as, how, when;
 wie auch, however;
 wiewohl, although;
 wo, if;
 wofern, if, in case that;
 obzwar, although.

see the conjunctions Page 103.

Conjunctival adverbs which stand after the copula and
 which remove the subject after the copula, when
 they are placed before the subject:

außerdem, besides;
 daher, therefore;
 darum, deßwegen, deßhalb, on that
 account;
 dennoch, deßungeachtet, nichts-
 deßtoweniger, notwithstanding,
 nevertheless, still;
 deßgleichen, likewise;
 deſto—größer, the-greater;
 einerſeits, on the one side;
 andrerſeits, on the other side;
 endlich, at length;
 ferner, farther, moreover;
 folglich, consequently;
 gleichwohl, yet, however, neverthe-
 hernach, afterwards; [less;
 indeſſen, yet, however, nevertheless;
 jedoch, however, yet;

indeß, indeſſen, in the mean time;
 ingleichen, likewise;
 inſofern, inſoweit, ſoweit, so far;
 kaum—ſo or alſ, ſcarce, ſooner;
 mithin, consequently;
 nicht allein, nicht nur, nicht bloß,
 noch, nor; [not only;
 nur, but;
 ſonſt, else, otherwise;
 ſonſt nichts, nothing else;
 ſonſt nirgendes, nowhere else;
 theils—theils, partly-partly;
 übrigen, as for the rest, however;
 überdieß, besides;
 vielmehr, much more, rather;
 wohl, indeed, perhaps;
 zudem, besides;
 zwar, indeed.

see the conjunctions Page 105.

aber, but;
 allein, but; *
 alſo, consequently, then;
 auch, also; ſo—auch, however;
 außer, except;
 demnach, according to that, conse-
 denn, for, because; [quently;
 doch, yet, still, though;
 entweder, either;
 gleichſam, as it were;
 hingegen, dagegen, on the other hand;
 indem, since;
 inwiefern, inwieviel, how far;

ohne, without;
 ſo, so, as, thus, in this manner;
 ſo auch, however;
 ſo wie, as;
 ſo oder ſo, one way or the other;
 ſo bald alſ, as soon as;
 ſo weit alſ, as far as;
 ſondern, but;
 ſowohl—alſ, as well as;
 und, and;
 warum, weßhalb, weßwegen, why,
 wann, when; * [wherefore;
 weder—noch, neither-nor.

see the conjunctions Page 106.

* allein, denn, (signifying for) and sonbern, unb, ober stand always at the beginning of a sentence, without affecting the order of the words.

Observation. als a point of past time, can only be used with a past tense:

als ich zu Ihrer Schwester kam, waren Sie schon abgereist,
when I came to your sister, you were already departed;

wenn an indefinite time and signifies at the time that:

wenn ich Ihre Schwester besuche, so komme ich auch zu Ihnen,
when I go to see your sister, I shall pay you a visit also;

wann also an indefinite time and signifies at what time:

ich habe Ihrer Fräulein Schwester gesagt, wann ich zurück komme,
I have told your sister, when I come back.

XIII. The Interjections.

a) to indicate joy:

o! ah! hei! heisa! juchhei!
Gott lob!

b) sorrow and displeasure:

ach! ah! oh!

c) pain:

ach! o weh! oh!

d) surprise and admiration:

ei! hm! ah! ha! hah! o!
oh! pottausend!

e) disjunct:

fi! pfui!

f) for calling out to a person:

he! holla! hst!

g) imitation:

brr! piff! paff! puff! plumps!

XIV. The Cases.

1. The Nominative case.

The subject of a sentence is always in the nominative case:
der Vater liebt seinen Sohn:

After the verbs, sein, to be, werden, to become, bleiben, to remain, heißen, to be called, the predicate of a sentence must be in the nominative case:

Ihr Bruder war ein Dummkopf und sein Freund bleibt ein Esel.

2. The Genitive case

expresses

- a) possession:
das Haus meines Bruders, the house of my brother;
- b) connection:
der Sohn des Arztes, the son of the physician;
- c) or the relation of an active subject to an action:
die Arbeit meines Vaters, the work of my father.

Proper names of countries, towns, villages and places, and of months, do not stand in the genitive, when connected with their common names:

die Universität Bonn, the university of Bonn.

The genitive of is rendered by *von* with the dative:

- 1) when the case cannot be indicated by inflection:
eine Mutter von fünf Kindern;
- 2) before proper names of countries and places, and names of materials, when used without an article:
der König von Preußen or Preußen's König;
- 3) before substantives which express quality, condition, proportion, age, measure, weight, rank, religion:
eine Frau von großer Tugend, a lady of great virtue;
eine Frau von hoher Geburt, a lady of high birth;
eine Frau von fünfzig Jahren, a lady of fifty years;
- 4) after the pronouns, derjenige, welcher, wer, jeder, keiner, mancher etc.:
derjenige von uns; welcher von Ihnen;
- 5) before the name of material of which a thing is made:
ein Tisch von Marmor or ein marmorner Tisch.

of is not used:

- a) between the nouns Kingdom, island, City and the name of a place:
ich habe das Königreich England, die Stadt London, und die Insel Cypern besucht;
- b) after all words that express measure or quantity of any thing:
geben Sie mir ein Pfund Zucker und eine Flasche Wein.

Adjectives governing the Genitive case:

bedürftig, in want of;	unfähig, incapable;
benötigt, in need of;	froh, glad;
bewußt, conscious;	gewärtig, in expectation of;
unbewußt, unconscious;	gewiß, certain;
eingedenk, mindful;	ungewiß, uncertain;
uneingedenk, unmindful;	habhaft, getting possession of;
fähig, capable;	kundig, acquainted with;

unfundiĝ, unacquainted with;
loŝ, rid of;
mächtig, in poſſeſſion of;
müde, tired of;
quitt, free from;
ſatt, ſatiated, tired;
ſchuldig, guilty;
theilhaftig, partaking in;

überdrüſſig, tired with;
verdächtig, ſuſpected;
verluſtig, having forfeited, loſt;
voll, full of;
werth, worthy of, deſerving;
würdig, worthy;
unwürdig, unworthy.

Example. Der Blinde iſt des Führers bedürftig.

Transitive verbs which require the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing:

anklagen, to accuſe;
berauben, to rob;
beſchuldigen, to accuſe;
entbinden, to release from;
entladen, to release from;
entlaſſen, to diſmiſs;
entleiden, to free from;
entkleiden, to deprive of;
entſetzen, to diſcharge;
entwöhnen, to wean;

überführen, to convict;
überheben, to ſpare, to ſave;
überzeugen, to convince;
würbigen to deign;
verſichern, to aſſure;
verweiſen (des Landes), to banish
from the country;
belehren (eines Beſſeren), to ſet a
perſon right.

Ex. Dieſer Herr klagt ſeinen Bedienten des Diebſtahls an.

These verbs may be used in the passive voice with the nominative of the person and the genitive of the thing:

Ex. Dieſer Bediente iſt eines Diebſtahls angeklagt worden.

Intransitive verbs which govern the genitive of the person or thing:

ermangeln, to be without;
gedenken, to remember, to think of;
harren, to wait for;

lachen, to laugh at;
ſpotten, to mock.

Ex. Der Herr gedenkt ſeiner Geſchöpfe.

Reflective verbs which require the reflective pronoun in the accusative and the object in the genitive:

ſich annehmen, to intereſt one's ſelf
for;
ſich bedienen, to make uſe of;
ſich beſleißen, to apply to, to ſtudy;
ſich begeben, to reſign, to give up;
ſich bemächtigen, to take poſſeſſion
of;
ſich bemeiſtern, to make one's ſelf
maſter of;
ſich beſcheiden, to acquieſce in;
ſich beſinnen, to recollect;
ſich entäußern, to alienate;
ſich enthalten, to abſtain from;

ſich entſchlagen, to get rid of, to
abſtain from;
ſich entſinnen, to remember;
ſich erwehren, to defend one's ſelf
from;
ſich freuen, to rejoice;
ſich getröſten, to conſole one's ſelf
ſich rühmen, to boalt; [with;
ſich ſchämen, to be aſhamed;
ſich unterſangen, } to dare, to
ſich unterwinden, } venture;
ſich vermeſſen, }
ſich verſehen, to be aware of.

Ex. Er nahm ſich ſeines Kindes an.

Verbs which take either the accusative or the genitive:

achten, to attend to;	schonen, to spare;
bedürfen, to stand in need of;	versehlen, to miss;
begehren, to desire;	vergeffen, to forget;
brauchen, to want;	wahrnehmen, to perceive;
genießen, to enjoy;	warten, to attend.
pflanzen, to foster;	

Ex. Er nahm sich seines Kindes an.

see Prepositions requiring the Genitive, Page 67.

3. The Dative case.

The dative case is used to denote a person to whose advantage or disadvantage an action or existence is expressed by the verb:

der Schneider hat mir Kleider gemacht, welche mir zu groß sind.

Instead of which the preposition für with the accusative may be used:

der Schneider hat Kleider für mich gemacht.

The dative case of the person is employed, where in English either the possessive pronoun or the genitive is used, when something is expressed to the advantage, pleasure or displeasure of the person:

dieser Knabe steht Dir im Wege.

wohl, Heil, wehe, when used as interjections are followed by the dative:

wohl dem, der mir dieses that.

Adjectives which govern the dative case when they are used as predicates and attributes:

ähnlich, like;	begreiflich, conceivable;
unähnlich, unlike;	beaglich, comfortable;
angemessen, appropriate;	behülflich, assisting;
unangemessen, inappropriate;	bekannt, known;
abtrünnig, revolting from;	unbekannt, unknown;
angeboren, innate;	bequem, convenient;
angelerbt, inherited;	unbequem, inconvenient;
angehörig, belonging to;	befchwerlich, troublesome;
angenehm, agreeable;	danfbar, grateful;
unangenehm, disagreeable;	undanfbar, ungrateful;
anständig, becoming;	dienlich, serviceable;
anftößig, offensive;	eigen, peculiar;
unanftößig, inoffensive;	eigenthümlich, peculiar;
ärgerlich, vexatious;	einleuchtend, evident;
bange, (<i>impers.</i> mir ist bange,) fearful;	einträglich, lucrative;
bedenklich, doubtful, dangerous;	entbehrlich, superfluous;

erinnerlich, to be remembered;	nahe, near;
erwünscht, wished - for;	nöthig, necessary;
fremd, strange;	nothwendig, necessary;
furchtbar, formidable;	nützlich, useful;
gebührlisch, due, becoming;	unnütz, useless;
gebeihlich, prosperous;	peinlich, painful;
gehorsam, obedient;	recht, right;
ungehorsam, disobedient;	schädlich, hurtful;
geläufig, current, fluent;	unschädlich, innoxious;
gemein, common;	schmeichelt, flattering;
geneigt, inclined;	schmerzhaft, painful;
abgeneigt, disinclined;	schrecklich, terrible;
gewogen, favourable;	tröstlich, consoling;
gegenwärtig, present;	überlegen, superior;
getreu, true, faithful;	unausstehlich, intolerable;
untreu, unfaithful;	unerwartet, unexpected;
gemachsen, equal to, a match for;	unvergessen, not to be forgotten;
gleich, like;	unverhofft, not hoped for;
ungleich, unlike;	verbunden, obliged;
gleichgültig, indifferent;	verdächtig, suspicious;
gnädig, gracious;	unverdächtig, unsuspecting;
ungnädig, ungracious;	verderblich, destructive;
günstig, favorable;	verhasst, odious;
ungünstig, unfavorable;	verständlich, intelligible;
heilsam, salutary;	verwandt, related;
hinderlich, hindering, obtrusive;	vortheilhaft, advantageous;
höflich, kindly disposed;	unvortheilhaft, disadvantageous;
ahöflich, unkindly disposed;	widrig, contrary to;
lästig, troublesome;	willkommen, welcome;
lieb, dear, pleasant;	unwillkommen, unwelcome;
unlieb, unpleasant;	zutraglich, conducive;
möglich, possible;	zugänglich, accessible;
unmöglich, impossible; [tageous;	zugethan, addicted to, attached to.
nachtheilig, prejudicial, disadvan-	

Ex. Die Tochter ist dem Vater ähnlich;
eine dem Vater ähnliche Tochter.

The dative case of the person occurs as an aime case with transitive verbs which govern the accusative of the object:

befehlen, to order;	gönnen, not to grudge;	rathen, to advise;
berichten, to report;	mißgönnen, to grudge;	rauben, to rob;
bezahlen, to pay;	klagen, to complain;	reichen, to hand to;
bieten, to offer;	lassen, to leave;	schenken, to present;
bringen, to bring;	leihen, to lend;	senden, to send;
geben, to give;	leisten, to afford;	stehlen, to steal;
gebieten, to command;	liefern, to deliver;	weihen, to consecrate;
geloben, to promise;	melden, to announce;	widmen, to dedicate;
gestatten, to permit;	nehmen, to take away;	zeigen, to show.
gewähren, to grant;	offenbaren, to reveal;	
glauben, to believe;	opfern, to sacrifice;	

Ex. Es steht bei Euch, dem Vater einen großen Dienst zu leisten.

With verbs compounded with *ab*, *an*, *bei*, *ent*, *vor*, *wider*, *zu*:

abfordern, to demand from;
abzwingen, to force from;
abrathen, to dissuade;
absprechen, to deny;
abkaufen, to buy of;
anbieten, to offer;
anrathen, to advise;
andenten, to intimate;
andichten, to attribute falsely;
anzeigen, to advertise;
ankündigen, to announce;

beibringen, to impart;
beilegen, to attribute;
beimeffen, to impute;
entreißen, to snatch away;
entziehen, to withdraw;
vorsingen, to sing to;
vorlesen, to read to;
widerrathen, to dissuade;
zuschreiben, to ascribe;
zusagen, to promise.

Ex. Es ist mir leicht, diesem Kinde etwas beizubringen.

Also the passive voice of these transitive verbs governs the dative case, the object being made the subject:

die Rechnung ist mir bezahlt worden.

The dative case is required after the following intransitive verbs:

antworten, to answer;
anhängen, to adhere;
anliegen, to apply;
anstehen, to suit;
begegnen, to meet;
behagen, to please;
befommen, to agree (used of things which refer to health or constitution);
bevorstehen, to impend;
bestimmen,
beifallen,
beipflichten,
beitreten,
beifommen,
beistehen,
beispringen,
danfen,
dienen,
drohen,
einleuchten,
entgehen,
entfliehen,
entsprechen,
fehlen,
fluchen,
folgen,

fröhnen, to do service without pay, indulging in a bad habit;
gebühren, to be due, proper;
gefallen, to please;
mißfallen, to displease;
gehörchen, to obey;
gehören, to belong to;
gelingen, to succeed;
genügen, to suffice;
geziemen, to become, to be becoming;
gleichem, to be like;
helfen, to help;
huldigen, to do homage;
lohnem, to reward;
mangeln, to be wanting;
nützen, to be useful;
obliegen, to apply one's self to a thing;
schaden, to hurt;
scheinen, to seem;
schmeicheln, to flatter;
steuern, to check;
troßen, to bid defiance;
trauen, to trust;
unterliegen, to succumb;
wehren, to prevent;
weihen, to give way;
abweichen, to evade;
widerstehen, to resist;

willfahren, to indulge;
wohlwollen, to wish well;
zufallen, to fall to one's lot;

zuhören, to listen to;
zugehören, to belong to;
zukommen, to come to;

and all intransitive verbs compounded with *ab*, *an*, *auf*, *bei*, *ein*, *entgegen*, *nach*, *unter*, *vor*, *wider*, *zu*.

Ex. Ich begegnete ihrem Bruder.

After the following reflective verbs:

sich anmaßen, to claim, to assume;
sich ausbedingen, to stipulate;
sich einbilden, to fancy;

sich getrauen, to dare;
sich vornehmen, to propose;
sich vorstellen, to conceive.

Ex. Ich bilde mir ein.

After the following impersonal verbs:

es ahnet mir, or mir ahnet, it mis-
gives me;

es beliebt mir, I please;

es efelt mir, I loathe;

es mangelt mir, I am wanting;

es gebricht mir, I am wanting:

mir träumt, I dream:

mir schwindelt, I am giddy;

mir grauet, I feel horror;

mir scheint, I think.

In the following phrases:

es thut mir leid, I am sorry;

mir ist kalt, I am cold;

wenn dem so ist, if that is so ;

mir ist nicht wohl, I am not well;

mir ist warm, I am warm.

see the Prepositions which govern the Dative case, Page 67.

4. The Accusative case

denotes chiefly the object of a transitive action and is governed by transitive verbs:

der Schuhmacher macht Stiefel, the shoemaker makes boots.

Some transitives are followed not only by an object, but also by expressions which denote locality and require the accusative:

der Hund biß mich in den Finger, the dog bit me in the finger.

In some sentences the dative of the person is used instead of the possessive pronoun, and the personal pronoun cannot be changed into the nominative, and the active voice into the passive:

er sah mir ins Gesicht, he looked into my face;

she flüsterte mir ins Ohr, she whispered into my ear;

Worte wurden mir ins Ohr geflüstert,
not: ich wurde ins Ohr geflüstert.

Reflective verbs take the reflective pronouns in the accusative case:

ich freue mich;

except these which require the Dative:

sich anmaßen, to presume;

sich schmeicheln, to flatter one's self;

sich einbilden, to imagine;

sich widersprechen, to contradict one's

sich getrauen, to be confident;

self.

Verbs governing two accusative cases:

nennen, heißen, to call;

taufen, to baptize;

schelten, schimpfen, to scold;

wir nennen ihn den faulen Karl, we call him the idle Charles.

Impersonal verbs which require the Accusative case:

es friert mich or mich friert, I am

es wundert mich, I wonder;

es schaubert mich, I shudder; [cold;

es dünkt mich, I think;

mich hungert, I am hungry;

es gelüstet mich, I covet;

mich durftet, I am thirsty;

es verlangt mich, I long for.

es gereuet or reuet mich, I regret;

The accusative is used with adjectives expressing measure, weight, age, distance, value:

dieser Sack ist einen Zentner schwer, this sack weighs a hundred-weight;

to express a point of definite time and duration of time:

meine Schwester kommt diesen Abend zu mir, my sister comes to see me this evening.

see the Prepositions which govern the accusative case Page 67 and 68.

XV. The use of the verb.

1. Persons and Numbers.

The verb must agree with the subject in person and number:

die Mutter liebt ihr Kind; wir schreiben; die Blumen blühen.

The verb must be in plural, when it belongs to two or more subjects of the singular.

Collective substantives in the singular do not admit the verb in the plural:

dieses Volk liebt seinen König.

The pronoun in the second person of the Imperative mood is omitted when no stress is to be laid upon it:
gehe und arbeite.

2. The use of the Moods.

a) The Indicative is generally employed, where in English, for the sake of brevity, the Infinitive and Present Participle are used:

ich glaube, daß sie eine tugendhafte Frau ist, I believe her to be
a virtuous woman;
weil ich nicht reich bin, habe ich keine Freunde, not being rich,
I have no friends.

b) The Subjunctive Mood must be used after the conjunctions wenn and ob, if, when the verb is in the Imperfect or Pluperfect tense:

er fragte mich, ob ich es wüßte, he asked me if I knew it;
ich würde Freunde haben, wenn ich Geld hätte, I would have
friends if I had money.

In exclamations and wishes, where the Conjunction is understood:

wäre ich reich! if I were rich!

Instead of the Conditional mood:

ich könnte reich sein, I might be rich.

When relating or quoting what has been said or done:
Wilhelm sagte mir, daß er krank gewesen wäre, William told me
that he had been ill.

To express a thing of which we are not quite sure, and sometimes by using either the Subjunctive or Indicative mood we show our belief or disbelief of an event or a circumstance:

ich habe gehört, daß dein Freund	} I have heard that thy friend has arrived.
angekommen ist, (Ind.)	
ich habe gehört, daß dein Freund	
angekommen sei, (Subj.)	

c) The Imperative mood has only the second person of the singular and of the Plural. When we wish to express a command to a third person, we make use of the present tense of the Subjunctive mood, or of the verbs mögen, may, and sollen, shall:

er gehe,	} he may or shall go.
er soll gehen,	

In the first person of the Imperative mood one employs the verb lassen:

Sing. Laß uns fortgehen,	} Let us go away;
Plur. Laßt uns fortgehen,	

one may say: gehen wir weg or wir wollen weggehen.

d) The Infinitive is used with or without the Preposition zu. Without zu when it is the subject of a Preposition:
viel trinken ist ungesund, to drink much is unwholesome.

After the following verbs:

dürfen, fühlen, heißen, helfen, hören, können, lassen, lehren, lernen, mögen, müssen, sehen, sollen, werden, wollen:

ich darf gehen, I may go; er kann lesen, he can read.

The Infinitive with *zu* is required, when it takes the place of an oblique case:

1. after Substantives:

ich hatte das Vergnügen, Ihren Bruder zu sehen;

2. after Adjectives which either govern an oblique case, or require a verb to express the object of their quality:

froh, glad;	leicht, easy;	schnell, quick;
begierig, desirous;	willig, ready;	langsam, slow; &c.
neugierig, curious;	möglich, possible;	

ich bin neugierig zu hören.

3. after verbs when the object of an action or a design is expressed:

ich fürchte mich es zu gestehen, I am afraid of confessing it;

4. after the Prepositions ohne, anstatt, statt:

er ging ohne mich zu fragen.

If one wishes to indicate precisely the object, the motive of an action, *um* is added to the Preposition *zu*:

ich komme, um mit Ihnen zu gehen, I come in order to go with you.

Every German Infinitive may be taken substantively and be preceded by the article:

das Trinken, drinking; das Essen, eating.

e) The Present Participle is mostly employed as an adjective:

das leidende Kind, the suffering child.

It is also used to unite two sentences into one, which however, can only take place when the two sentences have the same subject:

fortgehend sagte er mir, he told me going away.

f) The Past Participle serves not only to form the compound tenses of verbs, but it is also very often used as an adjective:

der abgeschriebene Brief, the copied letter.

Sometimes also the Past Participle of those verbs the Infinitive of which is used without *zu*, is replaced by their infinitive:

er hat es uns nicht sagen dürfen (geburst), he dared not tell us.

3. Tenses.

1. The Present tense is used as in English, and, in addition, in the following case, where the Perfect is substituted in English, viz:

when speaking of any length of time past, up to the present moment and including it:

ich wohne seit fünf Jahren in diesem Hause, I have been living
in this house for five years;
seit wann ist Ihr Bruder hier? how long has your brother
been here?

2. The Imperfect tense is used in historical narrative:

to express a time with relation to another:

er las als mein Vater kam, he was reading when my father came.

To narrate events, of which the narrator was an eye-witness:

vorgestern ereignete sich ein sonderbarer Vorfall in unserm Garten,
the day before yesterday a strange accident happened in our garden.

3. The Perfect tense is used in relating events of which the narrator was not an eye-witness:

es hat sich ein sonderbarer Vorfall ereignet, a strange accident
has happened.

In expressing any definite past time, without reference to another (when in English the Imperfect tense is used):

ich bin vorgestern angekommen, I arrived the day before yesterday.

4. The Pluperfect and Future tenses are employed in German as in English.

XVI. Arrangement of words.

1. Subject. Predicate.

Der Hund bellt,
the dog barks.

2. Subject. Copula.

die Katze ist
the cat is
dieses Kind wird
this child will
mein Vater reist
my father

- Predicate.

falsch,
false;
weinen,
cry;
ab,*

sets out;

Dein Bruder

ist

angekommen,**

er

ist

gesehen worden,

thy brother

has

arrived,

he

has

seen been;

ich

werde

arbeiten können,***

I

shall

to work be able;

meine Schwester

wird

gelobt worden sein,***

your sister

will

praised been have.

3.	Subject.	Copula.	Object.	Predicate.
	Mein Vetter	hat	Bier	getrunken, *
	my cousin	has	beer	drunk ;
	dieser Bediente	wird	eines Diebstahls	beschuldigt,
	this servant	is	of a theft	accused ;
	er	ist	eines Verbrechens	beschuldigt worden,
	he	has	of a crime	accused been ;
	** wir	sind	unsrem Freunde	zu Hülfe gekommen,
	we	have	to our friends	assistance come.
4.	Er	hat	dem Kinde einen Apfel	gegeben, *
	he	has	to the child an apple	given ;
	ich	habe	ihn meinem Freunde	empfohlen, **
	I	have	him to my friend	recommended ;
	ich	habe	ihm unsern Freund	empfohlen,
	I	have	to him our friend	recommended ; ***
	ich	habe	es Ihnen	gesagt, †
	I	have	it to you	told.
5.	Wir	haben	den Auftrag mit Freuden	ausgeführt, *
	we	have	the commission with joy	executed ;
	dieser junge Mann	lernte	seine Aufgaben schlecht,	
	this young man	learned	his exercises badly ;	
	ich	habe	gestern Deine Tante	gesehen,
	I	have	yesterday thy aunt	seen ; **
	sie	ist	vorgestern um drei Uhr	
			in London	angekommen,
	she	is	the day before yesterday	
			at three o'clock in London	arrived ;
	diese Woche erst or			
	erst diese Woche	wird	er	kommen, ***
	this week only or			
	only this week	will	he	come ;
	† ich	habe	den Stod oben auf dem	
			Schranf	gefunden,
	I	have	the stick above on the	
			press	found ;
	†† Ihr Bruder	hätte	mir heute das Geschenk gern	gegeben,
	your brother	had	me to day the present willingly	given ;
	ich	werbe	nie mit ihm über diese	
			Angelegenheit	sprechen, †††
	I	shall	never with him about this	
			concern	speak ;
	§ er	konnte	ihm vor Freuden kein	
			Wort	sagen,
	he	could	to him for joy no word	say.

2. * The particle of compound verbs used in the present and imperfect stands at the end of the sentence.

** Only the inflected parts of verbs which are used in the perfect and pluperfect or second future, take the place of the copula, and the participle or infinitive belonging to them, stands after the predicate.

*** Participles and infinitives of compound verbs are never divided.

3. * The object of a sentence stands between the copula and the predicate.
 ** The following phrases in which the substantives and adjectives are considered as the particles of compound separable verbs, take the same place as these particles:

zu Hülfe kommen, to come to	um Rath fragen, to ask for
assistance;	advice;
zu Mittag essen, to dine;	zu Theil werden, to fall to
zu Grunde gehen, to perish;	one's part;
zu Grunde richten, to ruin;	uns Leben bringen, to de-
ins Werk setzen, to execute;	prive of life;
zu Stande bringen, to accom-	stills stehen, to stand still;
plish;	fest halten, to hold fast.

4. * When there are two cases in a sentence, that of the person precedes that of the thing.

** Two cases both of persons, the accusative precedes the dative.

*** The oblique cases of the personal pronoun *ich, du, er, sie, wir, ihr, sie*, always precedes another case.

† The accusative precedes the dative, when both are personal pronouns.

5. * Adverbs of manner, or substantives with prepositions regarded as adverbs, which define or modify the verb exclusively, stand immediately before the predicate, or before the vacant places, when the predicate is implied in the verb.

** Adverbs of time, and substantives regarded as adverbs of time generally precede the object (unless it is a pronoun) and the adverbs of place.

*** *schon, noch* and *erst* may either precede or follow another adverb of time or adverbial expression:

heute noch or *noch heute*; *morgen schon* or *schon morgen*;
erst diese Woche or *diese Woche erst wird er kommen*.

† Adverbs of place, and substantives with prepositions which may be regarded as adverbs of place, generally stand immediately before the predicate, and when both occur in a sentence, the adverb precedes the substantives.

†† The adverbs *nicht, zwar, etwa, wohl, vielleicht, gern*, stand immediately before the predicate when they modify the verb.

††† Substantives or pronouns with such prepositions as the verb of the sentence requires, generally stand immediately before the predicate.

§ When the preposition does not depend on the verb but expresses an excuse, purpose &c.; the substantive with the preposition generally precedes the object.

When a particular stress is to be laid on any of these words which stand between the copula and predicate it is removed from its place and either put before the subject or only before the word or words which stand between the copula and the predicate. In the former case the subject and copula exchange places, and the words remain the same:

mir hätte ihr Bruder heute das Geschenk gern gegeben;
heute hätte ihr Bruder mir das Geschenk gern gegeben;
das Geschenk hätte ihr Bruder mir heute gern gegeben;
gegeben hätte ihr Bruder mir heute das Geschenk gern;
ihr Bruder hätte gern mir heute das Geschenk gegeben;
ihr Bruder hätte heute mir das Geschenk gern gegeben;
ihr Bruder hätte das Geschenk mir heute gern gegeben.

The subject stands after the copula:

1) in direct questions:

was hat der Knabe geantwortet?

unless the interrogative is the subject or used adjectively before the subject:

welcher Schüler ist fleißig gewesen?

or in the genitive, governed by the subject:

wessen Magd ist hier gewesen?

2) in imperative sentences:

spreche mit ihm;

3) when a wish is expressed by the auxiliary verb mögen:

möge er bald genesen!

4) when surprise is expressed, generally with doch?:

hat er es doch gehört!

5) when the conjunction wenn, if, is omitted:

bist Du nicht fleißig, so machst Du keine Fortschritte;

6) in expressions of quotations:

das ganze Land, sagte er, ist in Gefahr.

Principal sentences stand before subordinate sentences:

Principal	Subordinate
dieser Mann ist glücklich,	weil er zufrieden ist.

Subordinate sentences may stand before principal sentences, in which case the pronoun of the subordinate sentence and the person or inanimate object or abstract idea of the principal sentence change places:

weil dieser Mann zufrieden ist, ist er glücklich.

Conjunctions which remove the copula to the end of the sentence:

als, when;	je nachdem, according as;	weil, because;
auf daß, in order that;	indem, while, since;	wenn, when;
bevor, before;	nachdem, after;	wenngleich, } although;
bis, until;	nun, now;	wennschon, }
da, since, as;	ob, if, whether;	wie, as;
damit, in order that;	obgleich, { though,	wie auch, however;
dann, then;	obschon, { although;	wiewohl, although;
daß, that;	obwohl, { although;	mo möglich, if possible;
ehe, before;	seitdem, since;	wofern, in case that, if;
falls, in case that;	ungeachtet, although;	obzwar, although;
je—desto, the—more;	während, while;	

als ich jung war, lachte ich immer.

Conjunctive adverbs which stand after the copula and which remove the subject after the copula, when they are placed before the subject:

ich gab ihm außerdem noch Geld, or außerdem gab ich ihm noch Geld.

see Page 69.

When subordinate sentences beginning with the conjunctions:

wenn, als, weil, da, nachdem, obgleich, ob schon,
wenngleich, wenn schon, wiewohl, wie auch, so—auch,

are placed before the principal sentences, the latter generally begin with so:

da ihre Fräulein Schwester nicht zu Hause war, so kam ich nicht.

When the conjunction wenn is omitted, the subordinate sentence receives the form of an interrogative:

hätte ich es gehört, so würde ich gefragt haben.

When daß is omitted, the copula remains in its place:
sie sagte, sie habe ihn nie besucht.

When the principal sentence, placed after the subordinate, is an interrogative sentence, it cannot begin with so:
wenn ich es gehört hätte, müßte sie mich schlagen?

Relative pronouns which remove the copula to the end of the sentence:

welcher, der, was für ein, wer, was.

Relative adverbs which remove the copula to the end of the sentence:

wo, warum, weßwegen, woher, wohin.

Der Knabe, welcher mir das Buch gab, ist hier gewesen;
meine Schwester weiß nicht, wo er das Buch gekauft hat.

The words welcher, was für ein, wer, was, wo, warum, weßwegen, woher, wohin, used as interrogatives do not remove the copula to the end:

welcher Knabe ist gekommen?

When the sentence which begins with an indefinite relative pronoun, is put before the principal sentence, it removes the subject after the copula:

was mir befohlen worden ist, werde ich mit Freuden thun.

In sentences, in which an auxiliary verb of mood or such a verb as requires the infinitive without zu occurs together with an infinitive, the copula does not stand at the end, but before the two infinitives:

ich glaube, daß Sie ihn werden finden können.

The conjunctions *allein*, *denn*, *sondern*, *und*, *oder*, always stand at the beginning of a sentence without affecting the order of the words:

dieser Knabe ist zwar fleißig, allein Keiner von uns liebt ihn, sondern wir hassen ihn alle;

aber and *nämlich* may stand after the copula and after the object:
mein Bruder ist sehr faul, aber ich glaube or ich glaube aber, daß er fleißiger werden wird.

The adverb *doch* expressing the idea of *pray* or *to be sure*, or *I hope* always stand after the copula:

Sie werden doch Ihre Schwester besuchen? Grüßen Sie sie mir doch gefälligst.

Adjectives and words used as adjectives (participles, pronouns, numerals) generally precede the substantive to which they belong:

ein schöner Garten; ein wohlherzogenes Kind.

When adjectives and particles, used in the attribute sense, govern cases, the cases precede them:

ein in allem Guten erzogenes Kind.

When a particular stress is to be laid on the adjective or participle, it is either put after the substantive, with the definite article or a relative sentence is made of it, when the substantive to which it belongs is in the nominative or accusative case:

ein! Kind, das wohlherzogene; ein Kind in allem Guten wohlherzogen.

Analysis.

Ein Rothkehlchen kam in der Strenge des Winters an das Fenster eines frommen Landmannes. Der grimelige Frost hatte das arme Thierchen dahin getrieben, und es suchte ängstlich ein warmes Plätzchen. Der Landmann öffnete aus Mitleid freundlich sein Fenster. Da flog das zutrauliche Thierchen in die warme Stube. Es bedurfte der Speise und plickte hungrig die Brodkrümchen auf. Die Kinder des Landmanns liebten das Vöglein sehr; sie legten ihm Zuckerstückchen auf sein Lieblingsplätzchen und freuten sich über sein munteres Gezwitscher u. s. w.

*Ein Rothkehlchen
kam
in der Strenge
des Winters*

*an das Fenster
eines frommen Landmannes.*

*Der grimelige
Frost
hatte*

Subject (who?)
 Predicate (Imperfect)
 Point of time (when?)
 Addition to the point of time in the Genitive case (of which?)
 Direction (whither?)
 Addition to the direction in the Genitive case (of which?)
 Addition to the subject
 Subject (who?)
 Auxiliary or explaining word

das arme Thierchen

dahin
getrieben
und
es
suchte
ängstlich
ein warmes Plätzchen.

Der Landmann
öffnete
aus Mitleid
freundlich
sein Fenster.

Da
flog
das zutrauliche Thierchen
in die warme Stube.

Es
bedurfte
der Speise

und
pöchte
hungrig
die Brodkrümmchen

auf.
Die Kinder
des Landmannes

liebten
das Vöglein

sehr;
sie

legten
ihm

Zuckerstückchen

auf sein Lieblingsplätzchen

und
freuten sich
über sein munteres Gezwitscher.

Complement with an addition in
the accusative case (whom?)

To point out the place

Verb [tences]

Conjunction (contracts two sen-

Subject (Pronoun for Rothkehlchen)

Predicate (Imperfect)

Pointing out the manner (how?)

Complement in the Accusative case,
with an addition (what?)

Subject (who?)

Predicate (Imperfect)

States for what cause (why?)

To point out the manner (how?)

Complement in the Accusative case
with an addition (what?) at
what time.

To point out the time (when?)

Predicate

Subject with an addition (who?)

To point out the place, with an
addition (whither?)

Subject (Pronoun for Rothkehlchen)

Predicate (Imperfect) [who?]

Complement in the Genitive case
(of what?)

Conjunction (contracts two predi-
Second Predicate [cates])

To point out the manner (how?)

Complement in the Accusative case
(what?)

Belonging to the Predicate (auf-
Subject, Plural (who?) [piden])

Addition in the Genitive case to
children; Compound Substan-

Predicate [tive (whose?)

Complement in the Accusative case;
Diminutive

To point out the degree (how much)

Second Subject; Pronoun for chil-
dren (who?)

Second Predicate

Complement of the person; Pro-
noun in the Dative case (to
whom?)

Complement of the thing in the
Accusative case (what?)

To point out the place with an
addition (whither?) Diminutive

Conjunction (contracts two predi-
Predicate (referring to) [cates])

Complement with two additions
(over what).

XVII. Orthography.

1. Division of words into Syllables.

Monosyllables are never divided.

In Polysyllables:

- a) Two Vowels not forming a Diphthong are divided, as:
Bau = er, Feu = er.
- b) A Consonant between two Vowels, goes with the latter, as:
ma = chen, Ei = sche.
- c) Two Consonants between two Vowels are divided, as:
Hein = rich, reg = nen.
The double Consonants ch, sch, ff, ph, th, ft, remain undivided, and begin the syllable; but ng is divided as:
Fin = ger, fan = gen.
- d) Of several Consonants between two Vowels, the last only goes with the following syllable, as:
freund = lich, end = lich.
- e) Compound words are divided as they are compounded, as:
Kirch = baum, Birn = baum = blatt.

2. Observations.

The annexed syllables heit and feit are always written with t:

Gesundheit, Folgsamkeit.

The annexed syllables muth and thum are always written with th:

Reichthum, Hochmuth.

The derive syllable schaft has only one f:

Gesellschaft, Freundschaft.

The derive syllable miß and the prefixed syllable miß are always written with ß:

Gefängniß, Mißgunst.

The prefixed syllable ur is always written without h:

Ursache, Ureltern;

but Uhr, the watch, with h.

The syllable ig which changes substantives into adjectives is always written with g:

salzig, blutig, durstig.

The syllable icht as annexed syllable of adjectives and signifying like, similar, resembling, is always written with ch:

holzich, steinich.

igt contracted from iget is written with g:

geprebiget = geprebigt; befriediget = befriedigt.

The end syllable lich is written with ch when the l does not belong to the primitive word:

sterblich, glaublich;

but if the primitive word already has l or ll, or if only ig is added to the primitive word, it is written with g:

nebelig, öhlig, wollig, kupferig.

The prefixed syllable *ent* is written with *t*:

entsagen, entsetzen;

ent standing before *sich* is written with *t*:

hoffentlich, öffentlich;

but *Ende, end,* and every word derived from it written with *b*.

endlich, endlos.

was = *war*; *you are* = *ihr seid*; *one* = *man*; *that* = *daß*;

true = *wahr*; *since* = *seit*; *the man* = *Mann*; *article the* = *das*.

3. *With a Capital letter are written:*

- 1) All Substantives;
- 2) All words used as Substantives;
- 3) The Pronouns of the second Person in epistolary correspondence.

4. *The Marks of Punctuation.*

das Komma = ,	der Gedankenstrich = —
das Semikolon = ;	das Fragezeichen = ?
das Kolon = :	das Ausrufungszeichen = !
der Schlußpunkt = .	das Einschlußzeichen = ()

The comma is the mark of the shortest pause and stands

- a) in all contracted sentences:
ich habe Sie gesucht, aber nicht gefunden;
die Pflanze wächst, blühet, trägt Früchte und stirbt;
 except, when contracted sentences are connected by *und* and *oder*:
ich muß gewinnen oder verlieren, reich oder arm werden.
- b) before *und* when the sentence which it connects with the preceding, has another subject and predicate:
ich habe meinen Bruder gefragt, und er hat mir sogleich geantwortet.
- c) before relative pronouns and adverbs *welcher, der, wer, was, wo, wodurch* &c.:
die Bücher sind für den, der sie nicht zu gebrauchen weiß, kein nützlichcs Gut, wofern er sie nicht verkauft.
- d) before the conjunctions, *da, damit, daß, weil, wann, wie,* when they connect the next sentence with the preceding:
richtet nicht, damit ihr nicht gerichtet werdet;
Gott hat seinen Sohn in die Welt gesandt, daß die Welt durch ihn selig würde.

The semicolon is used to distinguish several co-ordinate sentences of some length:

ich halte den für einen Thoren, welcher glaubt, er werde, ohne etwas zu lernen, die nützlichen und die schädlichen Dinge unterscheiden; für einen Dummkopf den, welcher ohne Dinge unterscheiden zu können, glaubt, er werde das, was nützlich ist, thun können;

and especially between two co-ordinate sentences, when the last contains a cause, or explanation, or consequence &c., consequently

before the conjunctions denn, aber, allein, daher, also, dagegen, vielmehr, indessen, dennoch, nur, sonst &c.:

ein Land ist von Natur gut gewesen; aber wenn man es vernachlässigt hat, wird es unfruchtbar.

The colon is used to separate the principal from the subordinate sentence, when each is long and contains subordinate members:

wir würden weder die Hitze noch die Kälte ertragen können, wenn sie plötzlich käme: daher steigt die Sonne so allmählig herauf, und entfernt sich so allmählig, daß wir es selbst nicht merken, wenn wir in die beiden äußersten Grade versetzt werden;

Before words which are directly and literally quoted:

Pythagoras wurde in Thracien von Dromachetes besiegt — und hatte aus Durst sich selbst und seine Armee übergeben: als er getrunken hatte, und ein Gefangener geworden war, so sagte er: o ihr Götter! welch eines kleinen Vergnügens wegen habe ich mich aus einem Könige zum Sklaven gemacht!

When something is announced to which attention is to be directed, especially after als, nämlich, folgend:

Anaxagoras antwortete dem, welcher sagte: du hast keine Sorge für dein Vaterland: „nicht doch! ich bestimme mich gar sehr um mein Vaterland,“ indem er den Himmel zeigte.

Tugendhaft ist nicht das: keine Ungerechtigkeit zu begehen, sondern das: es nicht einmal zu wollen.

The Note of exclamation stands especially after interjections, as: leider! pfui! ach!

After expressions of admiration, pain, wishes, command &c.:

wie groß ist Gottes Güte! welch ein Unglück! ihr traulich sitzenden Thäler, lebet wohl!

Generally after the address in the beginning of a letter:

lieber Freund! hochgeehrter Herr!

The sign of interrogation stands after every direct question:

hast Du den Brief gelesen? ist mein Vetter krank?

The parenthesis points out intercalated words and sentences which are not considered as completing parts of the sentences:

mein Bruder hat eine ganze Flasche Wein (Mosel-) getrunken; der Besitzer dieses Hauses (Herr Müller) ist abwesend.

The mark of suspension is used to point out that what is following is unexpected and to direct to this the attention of the reader:

auf welche Weise können wohl die Schüler gute Fortschritte machen? — Wenn sie die, welche voraus sind, verfolgen, und auf die, welche noch zurück sind, nicht warten.

Es ist derselbe Fall: an einen schwachen Anker das Fahrzeug — und an eine verkehrte Gesinnung seine Hoffnung zu knüpfen.

XVIII. Remarks.

1. On the Declension of Proper Nouns.

- a) When the definite article is used, proper names remain unaltered in the singular, as: *der Bruder der Adelheid*, the brother of Adelaide.
- b) Christian names remain unaltered, when the surname follows without being preceded by the term *von*, which denotes nobility: *Karl, Theodor, Körners Gedichte*.

But when the surname is preceded by *von* the last Christian name takes that termination: *Johann, Wolfgang von Göthe Werke*.

- c) Before names of countries of the feminine gender, the definite article must be used, and the genitive stands after the words which govern it: *der Handel der Türkei*.
- d) When the plural of proper names is used to express a whole family, *s* is generally added to the singular: *bei den Müller's haben wir manche vergnügte Stunde zugebracht*, with the Müllers, we have spent many a pleasant hour.

2. On the Declension of Articles and of Adjectives.

The definite article is used:

- a) With the names of countries and provinces that are of the feminine gender, but is dropped in speaking of the Morea: *ich bin in der Türkei gewesen*, I have been in the Turkey.
- b) With proper names to indicate the case, with the words *Herr, Frau* and *Fräulein* in the plural, and sometimes in the singular with the oblique cases: *ich war vorgestern bei den Herren Fischer*, I was the day before yesterday at Messrs. Fishers.
- c) In speaking familiarly of friends or relations, but not always: *die Julie ist sehr faul*, Julia is very idle.
- d) Instead of a possessive pronoun, when the sentence cannot be mistaken: *er hatte das Buch in der Hand*, he had the book in his hand.
- e) When a particular kind or portion is meant, or the whole species implied: *man hat den Wein geholt; er hat das Geld gezählt*.
- f) **The definite article must precede the adjective:** *die halbe Zeit*, half the time; such expressions may likewise be rendered by *halb so viel Zeit*, half so much time. In such expressions as to come from church, to go to school, the definite article is not dropped: *ich komme aus der Kirche*, I come from church.

- a) **The indefinite article is not used before the words hundred and few;** not in *to have a headache; to be in a bad humour*, and in similar expressions:

ich habe Kopfschmerz, I have a headache;

ich bin übler Laune, I am in a bad humour.

- b) **The indefinite article is sometimes used after *was für?* but before nouns in the singular only:**

was für ein Pferd ist dieses? what sort of horse is that?

- c) **The indefinite article** always precedes the adjective:
eine halbe Stunde, half an hour;
Ihr Vetter war gestern eine Viertel Stunde bei mir,
your cousin was yesterday a quarter of an hour with me.
- d) In such expressions as, **twice a week, so much a year**, the indefinite article is changed into the definite, or an adverb of time is employed:
zwei oder dreimal des Tages, twice or three times a day.
- a) **The adjective** (including the participle used adjectively) is declined if it precedes the noun, but not if it follows, unless preceded by the definite article:
das alte Buch, the old book; das Buch ist alt, the book is old;
die alten Bücher sind oft die besten, old books are often the best.
- b) **Adjectives** referring to two genders must be repeated:
sie haben einen guten Bruder und eine gute Schwester,
You have a good brother and a good sister.
- c) **Adjectives** ending in *er*, derived from the names of towns and countries, are declined like nouns of a similar termination; but if followed by a noun they are invariable:
die Londoner Kaufleute, the merchants of London;
der Londoner, the inhabitant of London.
- d) **The adjectives** *aller, alle, alles* are declined like the definite article:
alle Kinder lernen, all children learn;
But followed by the article they are indeclinable:
all das Mehl, all the flour.
- e) **All** when it signifies the whole of is rendered by *ganz*:
die ganze Welt, all the world.
- f) **The adjectives** *each and every, jeder, jede, jedes* in expressions as **every day, every year**, are rendered by *aller, alle, alles*:
alle Tage, every day.

3. The Numerals.

a) The cardinal Numbers.

- * **Ein** is the neuter of *ein*. *Ein* is declined like the indefinite article:
ein Vater, one father.

Declined by the definite article or a demonstrative pronoun it takes the termination of the adjective:

der Eine, the one; *dieser Eine*, this one.

- ** **Zwei** and **drei** take in the genitive *er*, when this case is not indicated by the termination of another word:

das Gespräch zweier Knaben, the conversation of two boys.

To express the co-existence of two objects, one uses *beide* both instead of *zwei*:

beide Hände, both hands.

All the other **cardinal Numbers** are indeclinable unless they refer to some noun understood, in such expressions, as *wir liefen zu fünften*, we ran five persons in a row.

- *** **Hundert** and **Tausend** are used as substantives of the neuter gender and are not preceded by *ein*, one, except in mentioning the date of the year: *tausend* Thaler, one thousand dollars;
ein tausend acht hundert und acht und fünfzig,
one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

b) The indefinite Numerals of number and quantity.

- a) *Alles* is declined like an adjective and when it is used in the singular it implies quantity:
alles Geld, all the money.
- b) Preceded by the neuter gender of a demonstrative pronoun, it retains the *s*:
dieses alles werde ich Dir schenken, all this I shall give you.
- c) Preceded by a pronoun in the dative, the *n* changes in *n*:
mit dem allen.
- d) The neuter *alles* is sometimes used to express an indefinite number of persons:
alles was gehen kann, geht heute spazieren, all that can go, go to day for a walk.
- e) In the plural it expresses number:
alle Kinder, all children.
- f) In some instances it signifies **every**:
alle Monate, every month.
- g) If not followed by the definite article it does not signify whole:
alle Mädchen, all the girls; *der ganze Tag*, all the day,
- a) *Viel* und *wenig* used substantively and expressing number are always declined:
viele sind gefragt worden, aber wenige haben geantwortet, many have been asked, but few have answered.
- b) But when *viel* and *wenig* express quantity in general, and are not preceded by an article or pronoun they are not declined:
viel Silber, much silver; *wenig Gold*, little gold;
das viele Silber.
- c) Used adjectively, they are sometimes declined and sometimes not:
viele Leute or *viel Leute*, *wenige Leute* or *wenig Leute*.
- d) They are sometimes used with the genitive case:
viel Wassers, a great quantity of water.
- e) *Ein wenig*, a little, remains unaltered like *ein Paar*, a couple, but is declined, when used as a substantive with an article or pronoun:
das Wenige, the little.
Genug and *louter* are never declined.
Rein is declined like the indefinite article.
Sämmtlich } declined like adjectives.
Gesammt }

4. The Pronouns.

1) Personal Pronouns.

- a) In addressing one another the second person singular, *Du*, is used by near relations, very intimate friends, grown up persons to children, children to parents, brothers and sisters.

The second person plural *Ihr* in addressing more than one person. The third person plural *Sie* is used in polite conversation.

sich, one's self, to one's self, which is a special reflexive and reciprocal pronoun for the third person, must not be

confounded with the indefinite **myself** which is expressed in German by **selbst**:

sie that **es selbst**, she did it herself.

- b) The dative of the personal and reflexive pronouns with an article before the substantive is used instead of a possessive pronoun, when the person is expressed:

ich habe mir den Finger verbrannt, I have burned my finger.

- c) The demonstrative **derselbe**, **dieselbe**, **dasselbe**, may be used instead of the personal pronouns when they refer to an objective case:

ich schickte meine Tochter nach London, damit dieselbe Englisch lerne, I sent my daughter to London, that she may learn English.

- d) The subject should be represented by a personal pronoun, and the object by **derselbe**, **dieselbe**, **dasselbe**, when more than one person or object occur in the sentence:

mein Bruder unterrichtet seinen Freund, aber derselbe dankt ihm nicht dafür, my brother instructs his friend, but he does not thank him for it.

- e) The personal pronoun which is seldom used with a preposition preceding, when it represents an inanimate object or an abstract idea, is rendered by **derselbe**, **dieselbe**, **dasselbe**, or by the demonstrative adverb **da**, which coalesces with the preposition:

ich habe eine Nadel, aber ich kann nicht mit derselben or damit nähen, I have a needle, but I cannot sew with it.

- f) The adverb **da** with a preposition is always used instead of the dative and accusative of the neuter of the third personal pronoun when it is used indefinitely:

ich habe nichts davon gesagt, I have said nothing of it.

- g) **es** is used as an indefinite pronoun, joined with all genders and numbers: **es ist ein Mann**, it is a man;

es ist eine Frau, it is a woman;

welche waren es? which were they?

- h) **es** is used frequently when the subject of a sentence is to be pointed out with emphasis and to be placed after the verb:

es lebe die Königin, long live the queen;

- i) **es** is used instead of the english **so**, when it is the object: **sie sagte es oft**, she said so often.

2) The Possessive Pronouns.

- a) The Possessive Pronouns are in the singular declined like the indefinite article and in the plural like the definite article.

- b) They are not declined, when they are used as predicates and simply signify possession, in which case the stress of the sentence lies on the substantive:

der Hund ist mein, the dog is mine;

- c) but when the stress lies on the pronoun, it has the characteristic termination of the gender of that substantive of which it is the predicate; **dieser Hund ist meiner**, nicht **ihrer**, this dog is mine, not your. in this case it is frequently preceded by the definite article:

dieser Hund ist der meine;

and still more frequently, **der meinige**, **der deinige** &c. which are always preceded by the definite article:

dieser Hund ist der meinige.

3) The Demonstrative Pronouns.

- a) Dieser, jener, solcher are declined like the definite article. Each component of derjenige, derselbe is declined, the former like the definite article, the latter like an adjective.
- b) Instead of the nominative and accusative singular neuter dieses one may use dies:
 dies ist ein schöner Hund, this is a beautiful dog.
 Instead of derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, der, die, das may be used:
 dieser Garten ist schöner als derjenige or der meines Bruders,
 this garden is more beautiful, than that of my brother.
- c) Derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige is used to point out indefinite persons or things and must be followed by the relative pronoun:
 derjenige, welcher Gott liebt, ist glücklich, he who loves God, is happy.
- d) The form of der, die, das, declined on page 24 is used when the pronoun is used substantively:
 er kann sich dessen or daß nicht erinnern, he cannot remember that.
 dessen, deren, wessen is also employed instead of the personal.
- e) pronoun, when it refers to the object, not to the subject of the sentence to avoid ambiguity:
 sie ging mit ihrer Base und deren Tochter, she went with her cousin and her cousins daughter.
- f) derer is used in the genitive plural when a relative refers to it:
 ich erinnere mich derer, I remember (of) those;
 but: es sind deren viele, there are many of them.
- g) Jener, jenc, jenes is used to point out definite persons or things:
 jener Mann, jene Frau, jenes Kind, that man, that woman, that child;
 der, die, das to avoid the repetition of substantives:
 ich habe ihren Hund und auch den ihres Freundes gesehen,
 I have seen your dog and also that of your friend.
- h) Der, die, das is used in an indefinite manner:
 ich wußte das nicht, I did not know that.
- i) Derselbige and der nämliche are sometimes used instead of derselbe.
- j) The adverb eben gives an additional force to the demonstrative pronoun:
 eben dieser Knabe, this very boy.
- k) The demonstrative hier and da connected with prepositions which govern the dative or accusative and represent inanimate objects or abstract ideas are frequently employed instead of demonstrative pronouns and always when these pronouns are used indefinitely with such prepositions:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| hiermit, herewith; | damit, therewith; |
| hieraus, hereout; | dadurch, thereby; |
| dahon, therefrom; | darnach, thereafter. |
- l) Also the following compounds of daß, der, and gleich are used as demonstrative and relative pronouns:
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| daßfalls, for that reason; | beßgleichen, likewise; | |
| dergestalt, in such a manner; | dermaßen for damals, | at the time; |
| dermaßen, in such a degree; | bereinst for einst, | also occur; |
| | | one time, once. |
- m) That and the plural those may be rendered by daß, which is used with both numbers.

- n) The pronoun **there** is rendered by **es**:
es ist, es war, es sind, there is, there was, there are;
 and the compound demonstratives **there is** and **there are** may
 however likewise be rendered by **es gibt**.

4) The relative and interrogative Pronoun.

- a) Instead of **welcher, welche, welches** the demonstrative **der, die, das** is frequently employed:
ich habe die Dame gesehen, welche uns gestern besuchte,
 I have seen the lady, who visited us yesterday;
welche Feder schenken Sie mir? which pen do you give me?
das Buch, das (or welches) sie mir schenkten, ist schön,
 the book which you gave me is beautiful.
- b) The pronoun **der, die, das** is always used after the first and second personal pronouns, when for the sake of emphasis, they are repeated after the relative:
ich, (du) der ich ihn finde (findest), mascul., }
ich, (du) die ich ihn finde (findest), femin. } I who find him.
 They are used after the third personal pronoun when employed instead of the second, in addressing a person:
Sie, die Sie mir sagten, you who told me.
 In this case the verb agrees with the personal pronoun, except when the pronoun is not repeated and the nominative of the relative requires the verb in the third person:
Du bist es, der or welcher ihn findet.
- c) In order to avoid ambiguity one uses the genitive **dessen, deren**, **dessen** for the genitive **welches, welcher, welches**:
die Dame, deren Kleid ich sah, the lady whose dress I saw.
Welcher, welche, welches is incorrectly used for **einige, einiges**:
haben Sie noch Pferde? Ja, wir haben noch einige, not welche,
 have you still horses? yes, we have still some.
- d) The relative pronoun is never omitted:
das Band, welches Sie wählten, the ribband you chose.

5) The indefinite relative and interrogative Pronouns **wer, was.**

- a) **Wer** is applied to persons without distinction of sex:
wer hat es gehört? who has heard it?
wen haben Sie geschlagen? whom have you beaten?
- b) **Was** is applied to inanimate objects:
ich hörte nicht, was er sagte, I did not hear what he said.
- c) **Wer** and **was** are never used adjectively:
welcher Knabe, what boy; not wer Knabe;
welche Güte, what kindness; not was Güte;
Wer and **was** are followed by the demonstrative **der** and **das**, when a particular stress is to be laid upon them:
wer nicht für mich ist, der ist gegen mich, he who is not
for me, is against me.
- d) **Was** is always used after the indefinite numerals, **alles, etwas, manches, nichts, viel, wenig**:
alles, was ich besitze, all that I possess.

- e) Was für ein, what, is used as a relative and interrogative pronoun, to express the species or quality of a person or thing and ein takes the termination of the genders when used substantively:
was für ein Vogel ist es? what kind of bird is it;
was für Einer ist es?
- f) Ein is omitted in the plural and before names of materials:
was für Gemüse? what kind of vegetables?
was für Federn? what kind of pens?
- g) Wo, where, da, there, are always used with prepositions which govern the dative or accusative case, instead of the indefinite neuter was, wem:
woraus, whereout; wodurch, whereby; worin, wherein;
worüber, whereon; wovon, of what (not von wem, of whom);
wornach, whereafter;
wovon sprechen Sie? of what did you speak?
not von wem sprachen Sie, of whom did you speak?
- h) Whatever must be rendered by alles was, when it is preceded by a preposition:
In whatever thou undertakest, in allem was Du unternimmst.
- i) Whatever used adjectively before a substantive must be rendered by welcher—auch:
in welchen Besitz dieses Haus auch fällt, in whatever possession this house may fall.

6) Indefinite Pronouns.

- a) Einer and keiner are sometimes used for Jemand and Niemand:
ist einer hier gewesen? has any body been here?
nein, keiner, no, no one.
- b) Jemand and Niemand take es in the genitive and remain unaltered in the dative or take en.
- c) Jedermann takes s in the genitive.
- d) Etwas, man, nichts are invariable; man is frequently employed with the verb in the active voice, when in English the passive is used: man hat ihn geschlagen, he has been beaten.
- e) even { is rendered by selbst or selber:
self {
die Königin selbst, the queen herself;
selbst der König hat nicht die Macht, even the king has not the power.
Selbst is used with the adverb da, and the preposition von:
dieselbst, there, at the same place; von selbst, of itself.

7) Intransitive and neuter verbs.

- a) Neuter verbs ascribe to the subject a state, condition, which is neither active nor passive:
ich sitze, I sit; ich stehe, I stand; ich schlafe, I sleep.
- b) Intransitive verbs are those which express an action that does not pass over to an object:
ich reite, I ride; ich rede, I speak; ich gehe, I walk.
- c) When the time, during which such a state lasts, or the object of an action which does not pass over to the object, is mentioned, it is expressed by the accusative case:
ich sitze den ganzen Tag, I sit the whole day.

- d) These verbs cannot have a passive voice. Some however which express an action, occur in the passive form as impersonal verbs, as: es wird geredet, there is talking.
- e) Some intransitives and neuters are used as reflectives in phrases like the following:

Mein Bruder steht sich gut, my brother is well of;

Er arbeitet sich todt, he kills himself by working.

- f) In some verbs, it is difficult to see the active state or condition: schweigen, to be silent; stehen, to stand; gehören, to belong; währen, to last; wohnen, to dwell; gelten, to have value; gefallen, to please; schlafen, to sleep.

However the subjects of these verbs are considered to be more in a state of doing (an active) than in a state of suffering (a passive state): Ich schlafe, I sleep; the subject is considered doing something;

Ich falle, I fall; the subject is considered suffering something (passive).

Dieses Buch gefällt mir, this book pleases me; it works upon me with a pleasing quality;

Es gehört mir, it belongs to me; affords possession to me.

- g) Such verbs which express an active state or condition of the subject, without changing its state or condition are conjugated with haben.

See the exceptions page 53.

Prepositions

a) which govern the Genitive case:

- 1) anstatt, instead of, is sometimes separated by the insertion of the case which it governs: an meines Bruders statt, in my brothers stead.
- 2) halben or halber, on account of, denotes a particular motive: wegen, on account of, denotes a motive in an indefinite manner; Freude halber, for the sake of joy; meines Vaters wegen, for the sake of my father.
- 3) halben and wegen, are used with the pronouns, mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer:
Er that es meinethalben, he did it for my sake.
- 4) außerhalb des Hauses, on the outside of the house.
- 5) innerhalb des Gartens, in the inside of the garden.
- 6) oberhalb der Stadt, on the upper side of the town.
- 7) unterhalb des Mundes, on the lower side of the mouth.
- 8) diesseits des Baches, on this side of the brook.
- 9) jenseits der Straße, on the further side of the brook.
- 10) kraft, denotes a moral cause:
Jonas predigte in Ninive kraft des göttlichen Befehles,
Jonas preached at Nineveh in virtue of the divine command.
- 11) laut, refers to the contents of words either spoken or written:
Laut des Befehles, according to the command.
- 12) um—willen, refers to a wish or interest and the case which it governs always stands between the two words:
um der Leute willen, for the sake of people.
- 13) trotz des schlechten Wetters, in spite of the bad weather.

- 14) ungeachtet may precede or follow its case:
 ungeachtet der Strafe or der Strafe ungeachtet, notwithstanding the punishment;
 unweit Düsseldorf, not far from Dusseldorf.
- 15) vermöge meiner Kenntnisse, by means of my knowledge.
 während, expresses duration of time:
 während des Tages, during the day.
- 16) längs des See's, along the lake.
- 17) vermittels seines Reichthums, by means of his riches.
- 18) zufolge, requires the Genitive when it is placed before the substantive:
 der Baum fiel um zufolge des Sturmes, the tree fell down in consequence of the storm.

b) requiring the Dative:

- 1) aus, denotes a motion from within a place:
 Ich komme aus der Schule, I come out of the school;
 a cause or source:
 Wir lernen vieles aus Erfahrung, we learn much from experience;
 the materials of which a thing is made used with the verbs bereiten, to prepare; machen, to make; bestehen, to consist of &c.:
 Der Wein wird aus Trauben bereitet, wine is prepared of grapes;
 a motive which springs from a certain quality or state of mind:
 Der Knabe that es aus Furcht, the boy did it from fear.
- 2) außer, does not denote motion like aus:
 Unser Feld liegt außer der Stadt, our field lies outside of the town;
 Wir haben außer dem Garten noch ein Feld, we have besides the garden a field;
 Das Land ist jetzt außer Gefahr, the country is at present out of danger.
- 3) bei, expresses co-existence in time:
 bei meiner Abreise, on my departure;
 co existence in space, proximity of place:
 Ich war gestern bei meinem Freunde, I was yesterday with my friend;
 Seine Schwester stand bei mir, his sister stood near me.
- 4) binnen, is used only in reference to time:
 binnen 24 Stunden, within 24 hours.
- 5) entgegen, stands always after the case and signifies towards, so as to meet, united with verbs implying motion:
 Mein Bruder kam mir entgegen, my brother came to meet me.
- 6) nebst, denotes a connection into which persons or inanimate objects are brought:
 Mein Vetter nebst seinem Freunde waren bei mir, my cousin, together with his friend were with me.
- 7) seit, denotes duration of time:
 Schiller ist seit dem Jahre 1805 todt, Schiller has been dead since 1805;
 Ich habe ihn seit lange nicht gesehen, I have not seen him for a long time.

Commencement of space of time:

Seit seiner Ankunft sind wir glücklich, since his arrival we are happy.

- 8) von, expresses motion from a place:

Ich komme von London, I come from London.

Commencement of space and time:

Von Norden nach Süden, from north to south.

Extent of time with an and auf following:

Von meiner Jugend an, from my youth.

An external cause:

Ihr Gesicht ist von der Sonne verbrannt, your face got brown by the sun.

It is used with the verbs denken, halten, hören, sagen, sprechen, träumen, wissen &c.:

Was denken Sie von diesem Kinde? what do you think of this child?

It is employed to express the genitive case, when that case cannot be denoted either by the inflection of the substantive, or by an article, pronoun or adjective:

Eine Klasse von 10 Schülern, a class of ten pupils.

To express the partitive genitive after definite and indefinite numerals, and after the pronouns derjenige, welcher, wer: derjenige von uns, wer von euch, keiner von ihnen.

- 9) gemäß unserer Absprache, conformably to our agreement.

- 10) gegenüber, stands after the case:

Der Schule gegenüber, opposite the school.

- 11) mit, denotes participation, company:

Die Mutter spielt mit dem Kinde, the mother plays with the child;

Ich spreche nie mit ihm, I never speak to him;

manner:

Ich thue es mit Vergnügen, I do it with pleasure;

Ich trage es mit Geduld, I bear it with patience;

an instrument:

Man näht mit der Nadel, one sews with the needle.

- 12) nach, signifies after: nach Ostern, after easter.

according to:

Nach der Aussage vieler, according to the evidence of many;

to, in direction to, with names of places and verbs of motion:

Ich gehe nach Hause, I go home;

next to:

Nach mir ist er der stärkste, next to me, he is the strongest;

of: Das Bier schmeckt nach dem Faß, the beer tastes of the cask;

for, after; especially with verbs which express a longing for, or a striving after, an object:

fragen, to ask; forschen, to inquire into; sich sehnen, to long for; streben, to strive after; verlangen, to desire &c.:

Ich sehne mich nach meinem Vater, I long for my father.

- 13) zu, expresses motion to a person:

ich gehe zu meinem Vater, I go to my father;

rest in a place, before names of towns and villages and before Haus:

zu Petersburg, at Peterborough;

Sie werden mich zu Hause finden, you will find me at home;

before expressions which denote an **indefinite time**:

zur bestimmten Stunde, at the appointed hour;

zur rechten Zeit, at the proper time.

The definite time is expressed by um:

um 1 Uhr, at one O'clock;

union:

Der Garten gehört zu dem Haus, the garden belongs to the house;

before those **numerals** which are considered as substantives:

zu Hunderten, by hundreds;

proportion:

Der Centner zu 110 Pfund, the hundred-weight to 110 pounds.

14) **zufolge, requires the dative**, when it follows a substantive:

Der Baum fiel um dem Sturme zufolge, the tree fell down in consequence of the storm.

15) **zuwider, stands after the case**:

Viele Kranke handeln den Vorschriften des Arztes zuwider, many sick persons do contrary to the prescriptions of the physician.

c) requiring the Accusative.

1) **durch, expresses motion through**:

Ich bin durch die Stadt gekommen, I have past the town;

duration of time, when placed after substantives:

den ganzen Tag durch, all the day through;

the means by which a thing is effected:

Er erhielt die Stelle durch mich, he got the situation through me.

2) **für, denotes substitution, for**:

Er schreibt den Brief für mich, he writes the letter for me;

Ich gehe für ihn nach der Stadt, I go for him to the town;

favour, advantage:

Der Weise sorgt für die Zukunft, the wise takes care for the future;

restriction:

für heute höre ich auf, for to-day I leave off;

ich für meine Person, as far as regards me;

für diesmal, for this time.

It occurs in the following phrases:

Mann für Mann, man by man; Schritt für Schritt, step by step; Wort für Wort, word for word.

3) **gegen, denotes direction, to, towards**:

gegen Norden, towards the north;

sentiments of love as well as hatred, towards and against:

Dein Bruder ist sehr freundlich und gütig gegen mich,

thy brother is very friendly and kind towards me;

it signifies **about, towards**, when it refers to time or number:

Ich werde gegen Mittag kommen, I shall come towards noon;

Gegen zwanzig Personen waren da, about twenty persons were there.

4) **ohne**: Der Fisch kann nicht leben ohne Wasser, fish cannot live without water.

5) **um, signifies around, about, implying either motion or rest**:
wir gingen um das Haus, we went round the house;
wir saßen um den Tisch, we sat round the table;

- 2) auf, denotes **permanent locality** in reference to a higher place or the upper side of things:

Die Feder liegt auf dem Tische, the pen lies upon the table;
locality in General:

Ich war auf der Reise, auf der See, auf dem Lande,
I was on a journey, on the sea, in the country.

- 3) hinter, denotes **permanent locality**:

Er stand hinter mir, er that es hinter meinem Rücken,
he stood behind me, he did it behind my back.

- 4) in, denotes **permanent locality**:

Ich war in dem Zimmer, I was in the room;
a space of a definite time:

In diesem Jahre haben wir viele Geschäfte gemacht,
we have done much business this year;

a state or condition:

Ich war in Gedanken, I was lost in thought;
Er war in Noth, he was in need.

- 5) neben, denotes **permanent locality**:

Ich saß neben ihm als er sprach, I sat at his side when he spoke.

- 6) über, denotes **permanent locality** with respect to place:

Der Vogel schwebt über dem Hause, the bird soars over the house;

with respect to time or occupation:

über Tisch, while at dinner; über der Arbeit, while at work.

- 7) unter, denotes **permanent locality**:

Der Hund sitzt unter dem Tische, the dog is sitting under the table;

among:

Unter Ihren Schülern gibt es viele, welche fleißig sind,
Among your pupils there are many who are industrious;

under, below, in the power of:

Ich hatte viele Leute unter mir, I had a great many people
below me,

- 8) vor, denotes **before, in respect of place**:

Ich stand vor dem Hause, I was standing before the house;
of time:

Vor dem Mittagessen, before dinner; vor einer Stunde, an
hour ago.

vor, denotes a cause:

Er weinte vor Freude, he wept for joy;

it is used with the following verbs:

beschützen, to defend; sich hüten, to beware of; erschrecken, to
be frightened at; fliehen, to flee from; verbergen, verdecken, to
conceal; es ekelte mir, it disgusts me:

Mir ekelte vor diesem Weine.

- 9) zwischen, denotes **permanent locality**:

Ich stand zwischen meinem Bruder und ihm, I stood between
him and my brother.

b) with the Accusative.

- 1) an, expresses **motion** from one place or object to another:

Ich stelle den Stuhl an die Wand, I put the chair against the wall;
Ihr Vater hat an mich geschrieben, your father has written to me;
Es hat Jemand an die Thür geklopft, somebody knocked at the door.

- 2) auf, has the same significations as auf with the dative, but is only employed when a motion from one place to another is denoted:
 Ich lege die Feder auf den Tisch, I put the pen upon the table;
 Ich gehe auf Reise, auf das Land, I make a journey; I go into the country.
- 3) hinter, denotes **motion**:
 Mein Bruder trat hinter mich, my brother stepped behind me;
- 4) in, denotes **motion into**:
 Ich ging in das Zimmer, I went into the room;
change, transition, division:
 Das Brod soll in Fleisch verwandelt werden, the bread shall be changed into flesh;
 Wir wollen diesen Apfel in zwei Theile theilen, we will divide this apple into two.
- 5) neben, denotes **motion**:
 Er setzte sich neben mich, he sat down at my side.
- 6) über, denotes **motion, over**:
 Ich ging über die Brücke, I went over the bridge;
 it signifies **future time, or a time which is posterior to another event**:
 Ueber drei Jahre komme ich wieder, after three years I come again;
 Ueber ein kleines werdet Ihr mich wiedersehen, after a little you will see me again;
 when über stands after the substantive, it denotes **continuance or duration of time**:
 Den Tag über kann ich nicht schlafen, during the day I cannot sleep;
 it is used with the following verbs:
 herrschen, schalten, walten, to reign, to rule over; spotten, to mock at; sprechen, schreiben, to speak, write on a subject; zürnen, to be angry at; sich ärgern, to be vexed at; lachen, to laugh at; trauern, to mourn over; sich grämen, to grieve at; sich freuen, to rejoice at; sich wundern, to wonder at; sich erbarmen, to take pity upon; klagen, to complain of, frohloden, to rejoice at; weinen, to weep over.
- 7) unter, denotes **motion, under, beneath**:
 Ich setzte mich unter den Baum, I sat down under the tree.
- 8) vor, denotes **motion, before**:
 Ich stellte mich vor ihn, I placed myself before him.
- 9) zwischen, denotes **motion, between**:
 Er stellt sich zwischen ihn und meinen Bruder, he placed himself between him and my brother.

7. Conjunctions.

a.

- 1) als, denotes: **proportion, degree, as, than, as if, but, after, nichts nothing; when**, referring to a definite event of past time; it is frequently used before a subordinate sentence beginning with daß, after the adverb zu, too, but cannot be translated into English.
- 2) auf daß, in order that, expresses **design or purpose**.

- 3) **bevor**, refers to time only.
- 4) **bis**, until.
- 5) **da**, **since**, **as**, implies a logical cause from which an inference is drawn and differs from **als**, which refers to time without denoting a cause, and from **weil**, which expresses a real cause.
- 6) **damit**, expresses **design**, **purpose**.
- 7) **dann**, expresses **time**.
- 8) **daß**, and the **definite verb** are required by many subordinate sentences and are in English expressed either by an accusative case or by a participle used substantively.
- 9) **ehe**, refers to time, but implies also the idea of **than** after the comparative degree.
- 10) **je**, stands before a comparative degree when two are brought together for the purpose of expressing an equal degree of **quality** or **manner**, and is followed by **besto**.
je, stands before the **subordinate**, **besto**, before the **principal sentence**.
 Instead of **besto**, **je** is used when not **equal**, but only a **mutual degree** is expressed.
- 11) **besto**, also stands before a **comparative degree**, to denote **proportion**, without **je** and another comparative preceding.
um so, or **um so viel**, is also used instead of **besto**.
- 12) **je nachdem**, expresses a **degree**, which changes according to another circumstance.
- 13) **indem**, **while**, is used to state an event which is simultaneous with another and differs from **während**, which expresses the **duration** of an event, which is simultaneous with another:
- 14) **indem**, **since**, states a **cause** in an **indefinite manner**.
nachdem, refers to a preceding event, and states that two events have taken place consecutively; it differs from **seitdem**, **since**, and **als**, **when**.
- 15) **nun**, is sometimes used as a conjunction denoting a **logical cause**, like **da**, or an **indefinite cause**, like **indem**.
- 16) **ob**, is only used in **indirect questions**, or before sentences which express **doubt** or **possibility**.
- 17) **obgleich**, **ob schon**, **obwohl**, express a **definite concession**.
Obgleich in a **definite manner**; **ob schon** in a **indefinite manner**; **obwohl** expresses a **state** which is only **considered** as existing.
- 18) **seitdem**, denotes an **event**, as the beginning of a period into which another event falls.
- 19) **ungeachtet**, is used as a conjunction, with the signification of **obgleich**, **although**.
- 20) **während**, denotes the **duration** of an event which is simultaneous with another.
- 21) **weil**, expresses a **moral** or **real cause** in a **definite manner**.
- 22) **wenn**, denotes **time** in the **most indefinite manner** and is used with the **present** and **future tenses**; with the **imperfect**, denoting an **indefinite time**; the **definite time** is expressed by **als**.
- 23) **wenn**, signifies **if**, **conditional**; **wenn** is used after **als** and is never used in indirect question for **ob**.
- 24) **wenn nicht**, the **negative** must be put before that word which is **negated**.
- 25) **wenn gleich**, **wenn schon**, **wenn auch**, express a **concession** of an **imagined state** and are separated like **obgleich**, **ob schon**, **ob auch**.

- 26) **wie, as**, denotes **similarity**, whilst **als** expresses **proportion, degree**.
- 27) **wie, when, as**, denoting a definite time, like **als**, especially used with the present tense instead of the imperfect to enliven the narrative.
- 28) **wie auch**, generally separated by an adjective, adverb, or pronoun.
- 29) **wo**, as a conjunction signifies **if**, and is sometimes used for **wenn**.
- 30) **wo nicht**, if not; **wo möglich**, if possible.
- 31) **obzwar**, is sometimes met with for **obgleich**, **obchon**, although.

b.

- 1) **daher**, expresses a **physical cause**.
- 2) **darum, deswegen, deshalb**, expresses a **motive or a moral cause**.
- 3) **dennoch**, dessen ungeachtet, and nichtsdestoweniger, state a **consequence or effect** which might not be inferred from the antecedent.
- 4) **desto** see **je**.
- 5) **ferner**, synonymous with **weiter**.
- 6) **folglich**, synonymous with **also**, but expresses the **consequence** more strongly.
- 7) **gleichwohl**, and **indessen**, state like **dennoch**, a **consequence or effect** which might not be inferred from the antecedent, but not so positively.
- 8) **hernach**, merely denotes **future time**.
- 9) **nachher**, expresses **future time** in reference to another event.
- 10) **jedoch**, states in an **indefinite manner**, what might not be inferred from the antecedent and never stands with **aber**, **und**, **weil**, or a similar conjunction in the same sentence.
- 11) **indessen or indeß**, in the **meantime**, is used to express **duration of time in an indefinite manner** and in this signification **unterdessen** is also used.
- 12) **in so fern**, **in so weit** or **so weit**, are followed by **als**. **Als** is sometimes omitted, and **in so fern** begins the relative sentence.
- 13) **in wie fern**, **in wie weit**, how far, are used in **direct and indirect questions**.
- 14) **kaum**, followed by **so** or **als**, may be rendered by **scarce**, followed by **when**; or by **sooner**, followed by **than**.
- 15) **mithin**, synonymous with **also**.
- 16) **nicht allein, nicht nur, nicht bloß**, followed by **sondern auch**, but also.
- 17) **nicht allein**, is used when a **mere difference** is expressed.
- 18) **nicht nur**, is used when the subsequent member expresses **more than the antecedent**.
- 19) **nicht bloß**, is employed when the subsequent member confirms or strengthens the antecedent.
- 20) **noch**, as a conjunction, has a **negative power**, like the English **nor**, after **weder** and **nicht**.
- 21) **nur**, as a conjunction, is sometimes used in the signification of **aber**.
- 22) **nur** is sometimes followed by **daß**.
- 23) **sonst**, else, otherwise.
- 24) **sonst nichts**, nothing else.
- 25) **sonst nirgendß**, nowhere else.
- 26) **zwar**, indeed, it is true, allowing it, is generally followed by **aber**, **allein**, **doch**, **dennoch**, or a similar conjunction in the subsequent member.

c.

- 1) **aber**, does not always place the sentences in opposition, it expresses in the most indefinite way, what is not **necessarily** inferred from the antecedent.
Aber is also used in the historical narrative, to denote the **continuance of the history**.
- 2) **allein** expresses the **contrary** of what might be inferred from the antecedent.
- 3) **aber**, may be used for **allein**, but not vice versa.
- 4) **aber**, may stand **at the beginning of the sentence**, in which case it does not affect the order of words; but it may also be put **after the copula**, and even **after the object**.
- 5) **aber** is also an obsolete adverb signifying **again**; it frequently occurs like *je*, and *nie*, with *mal*.
- 6) **also**, **consequently**, **then**, expresses a logical cause, like *folglich*.
- 7) **außer**, is often followed by *daß*.
- 8) **dennach**, expresses a **possible contingency**, inferred from the antecedent.
- 9) **denn**, expresses **a reason** and in this signification it always begins the sentence.
- 10) **denn**, occurs in the phrase *es sei denn, daß*, **unless**, and when it follows the **subjunctive mood**, it has sometimes the same signification.
- 11) **denn**, than, after a comparative degree; but not so common as *als*, unless another *als* occurs in the same sentence.
- 12) **doch**, states a **cause** or **motive** which might not be inferred from the antecedent, or expresses **a condition**.
- 13) **doch**, is used as an adverb to strengthen an **affirmation**, **negation**, **request**, **complaint**, **wish** &c., and is to be translated by **to be sure**, **certainly**, sometimes by **pray**.
- 14) **entweder**, is always followed by **oder**, or.
- 15) **nämlich**, it is frequently used as an **explanatory conjunction**.
- 16) **ohne**, is, like *außer*, used as a conjunction in the signification of **if not**, **but**, **save**.
- 17) **so**, signifies **so**, **as**, denoting a comparison, proportion;
so, signifies **thus**, **in this manner**, denoting a consequence.
so, signifies **if**,
so, is often omitted after a short subordinate sentence, also when a peculiar stress is laid on the subject of the principal, especially of a conditional sentence.
- 18) **sondern**, is used, before the subsequent member of a sentence which negatives either the whole contents, or an idea of the antecedent, and expresses what is different from it; the antecedent, however, must contain a negative.
- 19) **wann**, denotes **time** and **condition**.

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